THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AUSTRALASIA.

Terrible Floods and Great Loss of Life in New South Wales and New Zealand—Hurricane Lasting Four Days, Etc.

Via Panama we have later mail dates from Australia and New Zealand. A continued storm of wind and rain, hurricane and floods of unprecedented magnitude, had taken place in New South Wales and New Zealand. The Sydney and Wellington papers furnish full accounts of this disastrous hurricane.

Terrible Flood in New South Wales—Thrilling Incidents—Loss of Life, Etc.

From the Sydney Empire, July 1.

The steamship Ruahine, which leaves the port of Sydney this day for Panama, will convey intelligence which must be most shocking and distressing, not only to those who feel an interest in the prosperity of these colonies, but to all who have regard for humanity. This country has been visited by a more terrible flood than any that has been known since the first white man set his foot upon the soil, and its results have been most desolating, making whole families homeless, destroying life and property to an extent which is as yet beyond calculation. When the Kaikourra left Sydney, on the 1st of June, it was noted that the rain had continued, almost without intermission, for two months; but up to that time no great fears of destructive floods were entertained, though business was interrupted by the wet weather and the continuous downfall of water caused general inconvenience. The Kaikourra had severe weather on her voyage to Wellington, but left that place for Panama on the 8th of June with 65 passengers and 4500 ounces of gold. The weather continued bad on this coast, and on Wednesday, the 9th of June, culminated in a storm which has been described as a hurricane, and which continued for four days. Great fear was entertained in the city of Sydney that the low-lying lands of the country most exposed to floods by reason of the numerous water courses falling through them, and the narrowness and circuitous course of the outlet to the sea would be inundated; but no one expected that this was the beginning of the most disastrous flood that had ever occurred in New South Wales, and that the sympathies of the people of the country would be tasked to a degree beyond anything that had ever been previously known. Yet so it has proved. On Friday, the 21st of June, accounts reached Sidney which startled and alarmed the whole of the inhabitants, but which, unhappily, proved to be true. The whole of the valley of the Hawkesbury river had been flooded to a height unknown and unrecorded by the oldest inhabitant or by story. The town of Windsor was surrounded by water, and so sudden had been the rush of the flood from the high lands, in consequence of the previous saturation of the ground, that the farmers and their families had to flee for their lives, abandoning all they possessed to the raging waters. The incidents that occurred were most shocking. In one case a farmer sat upon the roof of his house with his family for twenty hours, holding his youngest child in his arms until the infant died from the effects of cold and exposure, for the rain was still pouring down in torrents, and the whole of the surrounding land was one wide sea of water. The father then had to throw his dead child into the flood, and take up another in the hope of preserving it. On Saturday morning, the 22d, the house gave way, and was swept down with the flood, drowning the mother and nine other children. The father and four others were saved by the boats which had been sent off to rescue these unfortunate sufferers. By this time the whole of the valley was inundated, and the fertile district of Richmond presented the appearance of a great lake. Fears were felt that the town of Windsor itself, where at this time some thousands of persons were congregated, would be involved in the general devastation, but happily this did not occur. The flood was so sudden and so overwhelming, that all means of escape seemed to be cut off, and many families, some consisting of weak mothers and young children suffering from severe illness, had to remain for hours on the roofs of their houses during the severest weather that has ever been known on this coast, until succor could be given. As soon as this sad intelligence was known, the Government acted with the utmost promptitude. Boats, and crews to man them, were despatched by railway to the nearest point to Windsor, and although the flood was still rushing down in a torrent, and a part of the railway was submerged, the brave men who manned these boats succeeded at last in reaching the scene of desolation, and in rescuing very many who had almost given up all hope.

The Flood at Wellington.

Extract from a letter dated Wellington, June 18.

On Thursday night the river commenced rising very fast and continued rising until Saturday, by which time the few dry spots about the lower part of the town were surrounded by a wide-stretching sea. That mythical personage, "the oldest inhabitant," remembers nothing like it. The Macquarie on the Wellington side backed up the Bell water, and spread over the flat fronting the town to the depth of about three feet. It was up to the posts in front of Parson's hotel, and the cellars of the Australian stores escaped being flooded by a few inches only. One or two houses have been washed away from the banks of the river. Paddy the Chinaman's house, fences, and all, have been carried off, and nothing but the bent and broken fruit trees are left to mark the spot "where once a garden smiled." Over at Montefiore's it rose up to Sorwell's door, and made an island of the Commissioner's quarters. The free selectors about Ponto have had to take to the mountains, several of their farms having been completely inundated. Eleven hundred sheep, it is reported, have been swept away at Murrumbidgee. No lives have been lost here, but two families at Burrandong are drowned. Out of eleven persons in one family who were shepherding for Blunden, only the father and two children have been saved. I also hear that a family have been drowned near Dubbo. I fear the next news we get from down the river will be most disastrous, for hundreds of miles it will be a wide-spread sea of desolation. For our part, we have great reason to be thankful it is no worse.

AFFAIRS ON THE PLAINS.

Fort Hays Surrounded by Indians—Work Stopped on the Pacific Railroad—Large Quantities of Stock Stolen by Indians—An Expedition Sent Against Them.

FORT HAYS, August 20.—The Indians are all around us and very troublesome. Work has been stopped on the railroad beyond this point for the last week. The Indians have been firing at every person venturing beyond the fort, and have succeeded in taking a great deal of stock.

To-day a strong expedition has left this fort against them, composed of three hundred men of the Volunteer Kansas Cavalry, and thirty regular troops, Captain Ames. The expedition designs striking some of the Indian villages on the Saline river, ten days' march from here. No wagons are taken, and the troops go prepared to move rapidly. More troops are demanded here, or the Territory will have to be abandoned. The commanding officer of this fort is completely crippled, being surrounded by savages, and having hardly a corporal's guard of men.

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

THE CHOLERA.

Terrible Ravages of the Disease in Italy—Over 63,000 Cases and 32,000 Deaths in Six Months—Midnight Meeting in a Cemetery, Etc. Etc.

Florence (August 3) Cor. London Daily News.

From a report on the cholera lately published, we find that the cases from January to July this year have been as many as 63,376, followed by 32,874 deaths. The Sicilian provinces have been the most grievously affected by the malady. In Girgenti 16,014 cases are reported, and 7310 deaths; in Bari (Neapolitan provinces), 11,116 cases, and 6412 deaths, at Caltanisetta (Sicilian provinces), 7191 cases, and 4110 deaths. In a word, we find that death followed the attack in above half the number of cases. Not one of the forty-nine provinces of Italy has been spared, though in some cities, such as Florence, only a couple of cases are reported. But another alarming symptom—a symptom of moral disease quite as melancholy as the physical malady—has been observed throughout Italy, especially in the Calabrias and Sicily, though even the northern provinces are not free from its contagion. This symptom is the dread of poison, the belief in its presence through various malevolent agents and noxious influences. In Sicily this dread greatly excites the minds of the suffering population, and adds to their calamitous state. A thirst for vengeance upon the soldiers, who are supposed to be in some mysterious manner connected with the cholera, is felt by the people. The unremitting zeal and kindness of the officers and men in the care of the suffering and sick have done nothing to calm the popular feeling. Even when they are assisting the sufferers, they are regarded with hatred and suspicion; nay, frequently subjected to violence. Some instances of this may be cited. At Mehill, near Syracuse, such was the excitement of the populace, owing to their belief that poison had been administered by agents of the Italian Government, that a large meeting was held in the dead of night in the public cemetery, at which it was resolved "that all the Carabiniere and Italian agents resident in the place should be killed for spreading the cholera." The plot was fortunately revealed by a woman to one of the intended victims, who telegraphed the news to the authorities of an adjacent city; and a company of rifles was sent to guard the public safety. But the panic shows itself in every form. Some days ago, on the arrival of the mail train from Catania, where the disease is prevalent, at Calatabiana, about a hundred armed men were waiting at the station, and they peremptorily commanded the driver to go back at once without staying an instant. In vain did the officer in charge of the mail, who happened to be the only traveller in the train, entreat for permission to leave the post bag at all events. He was not listened to, and the train returned whence it had come. Catania itself presents a miserable spectacle—disease, suffering, misery, and terror are seen under every possible form. Very few shops, not more, it is said, than ten in a hundred, are open. All who had the means of escaping have already abandoned the city; prowling dogs and sickly mendicants have the place almost entirely to themselves. Even the upper classes are not entirely free from the common terror and delusion. The condition of the city is so sad that the whole active work of life is performed by the soldiers, who too frequently fall victims to their arduous and over-trained labors. They nurse the sick and bury the dead, and in return for their services are frequently repulsed by the suspicious inhabitants, who often refuse food and medicine from their hands, revile them with their dying breath, and perish fully believing they have been poisoned. The agitation is indescribable throughout the country. At Bagnara, in Calabria, where cholera is making fearful ravages, an exciting scene lately occurred. Four infirmary servants from an adjacent city, who came to aid the sick, were believed by the people of the place, either through something unprepossessing in their appearance or unusual in their dress, to be cholera agents. A popular tumult was the consequence. Cries arose of "Out with the poisoners;" "Away with them;" "Out, out;" and such was the fury displayed that, in spite of the strenuous arguments and explanations offered to the people by the public authorities, it was found necessary to send the poor fellows away, though they had been specially requested to come, and there was of course urgent need of their services. A strong escort had to guard them from mischief on the road. Similar cases, though less violent in the north than in Sicily and the Neapolitan provinces, are, however, reported in the vicinity of the polished and enlightened city of Milan itself. Women oppose the removal from their homes of cholera patients into the hospitals through fear of poison. In fact, in the northern provinces, as everywhere else, there is a general tendency to attribute the malady to individual malignity rather than to any natural cause. Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, and Como are sorely afflicted.

The Milanese sanitary commission service has been carried on with great efficiency and assiduity, and the clergy have been indefatigable in attending on the sick. All, however, have to struggle against an amount of blind ignorance and prejudice, which sadly reflects upon the intellectual condition of Italy. The subject of cholera is at this moment so absorbing through the country, and the noble devotedness of the Italian soldiers and officers in the service of humanity has been so much talked of, that, besides an order of the day signed by General Revel, to those brave men, expressing the gratitude of the Government for their behavior, a vote of thanks to them has been passed in Parliament.

One Hundred and Ninety Deaths Daily in Palermo.

NAPLES, August 9.—Cholera is making terrible ravages at Palermo. The average number of deaths is 190 daily.

A Royal Victim.

The cholera has found a Royal victim at Rome, in the person of Queen Maria Theresa, of Naples, who died on Thursday. Her Majesty was the daughter of the Archduke Charles, the celebrated leader of the Austrian army during the wars of the French Revolution and of Bonaparte. She married Ferdinand II of Naples, in 1837, became a widow in 1859, but continued to reside with her stepson till the ex-king was displaced by Garibaldi. One of the daughters of the late Queen is the second wife of the present Archduke Charles of Austria, brother to the Emperor; another daughter is married to the Archduke Charles of Tuscany.

The Cholera at Warsaw—Three Hundred Cases a Day.

The cholera is said to be making alarming progress at Warsaw. As many as 300 cases a day occur in a population of 300,000. Since the 2d of June, when the epidemic appeared, about 4000 persons have been attacked, and more than half the cases have terminated fatally.

THE SALZBURG CONGRESS.

Austrian Account of the Imperial Assemblage and Its Objects.

From the New Free Press of Vienna, August 9.

The suppositions of those who wish to misrepresent the character of this visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria are both improbable and without foundation. Its object is simply an act of reciprocal courtesy, originating, in the first place, in the earnest desire of the Emperor Napoleon to express personally and before all Europe his sympathy with the imperial house of Austria on the occasion of the terrible blow by which it has just been stricken.

This desire the Emperor communicated, as is well known, to the Austrian Embassy in Paris on the morrow of the day on which the sad news from Queretaro was received. If the Emperor Napoleon has been prevented from putting that project into execution, it was probably with the object of again rendering possible and assuring the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Paris, to which the Emperor of the French appears to attach a certain importance, and which the painful incident which has occurred might in any case have impeded. The visit to Salzburg will no doubt lead to the attainment of that object, and it is almost certain that the closing of the Paris Exposition will be honored with the presence of their Austrian Majesties.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Russian Aid to the Refugees—The Turkish Insult to the United States.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following despatch, dated Constantinople, July 30, via Odessa:—

After having insisted with the Porte upon fresh instructions being sent to Omar Pasha, the Ambassador of Russia urgently pressed that they should be acted upon; and he gave orders to Captain Boukatow and to the Russian Consul in the island of Candia to convoy to Greece, according to an arrangement concluded with the Turks, the Greek families who had taken refuge in the caverns.

The ambassador of Russia conferred on this subject with the Charge d'Affaires of France, the result of which was that the representatives of these two powers forwarded instructions to the commanders of the ships-of-war of their respective States, stationed in the Turkish waters, to convey from Crete to Greece the Christian families of the island. The Porte was informed of this in writing, and its co-operation was requested. The Prussian and Italian Ministers joined in the step thus taken.

The Turkish admiral took by force, from a messenger of the American Consul, a letter which the Consul-General of Russia had written to the United States representative. The American Minister has protested against that act of violence.

OBITUARY.

Pierce Butler.

A few days ago this gentleman died at one of his estates in Georgia. The deceased was, a native of this city where he was born during the early part of the present century. His family being wealthy he was enabled to obtain a liberal education, which he afterwards placed to excellent use. He graduated with honors, and, after studying the profession of the law, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, and soon became one of its ablest and most distinguished members. In 1834 Mr. Butler was married to Miss Fanny Kemble, the well-known actress and authoress, who had arrived in the United States from England, about two years previous, and who retired definitely from the stage after this event. The marriage life was short and unhappy. The tastes and temperaments of Mr. and Mrs. Butler differed so widely that in 1849 the lady applied for a divorce. Mr. Butler resisted the application, but finally a divorce from bed and board was granted. Much was said at the time of the causes of this domestic infelicity, the friends of Mr. Butler asserting that the desire to be rid of her husband was the result of undue influence on the part of her friends over the mind of Mrs. Butler. Be that as it may, however, a bill of separation was granted, subsequent to which she took up her residence with the Sedgwick family, at Lenox, Massachusetts, at the same time resuming her maiden name of Kemble. In his political sentiments Mr. Butler was intensely pro-Southern; consequently the dogmas of State sovereignty and the right of secession were recognized by him as sound and constitutional. Notwithstanding these views, together with his undoubted ability, the deceased never held any prominent political position, excepting once, if we recollect aright, when he was elected one of the State electors on the Pierce ticket. In his social life Mr. Butler was distinguished for his courtesy and refinement. Being a gentleman of large erudition and a most agreeable and fluent conversationist, he gathered around him a large number of warm personal friends, many of whom differed greatly with him on political questions.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Father Secchi has presented to the French Academy a drawing of the nebula of Orion, which was lately prepared at the Roman College, and which he proposes to publish on his return to Rome. Spectrum analysis of the nebula proves it, like its fellow, to be composed essentially of some gaseous compound.

A NEW SALT.

M. Nicles has caused chlorine and manganese to unite in such proportions as to form a deutochloride of manganese. The new salt is, he finds, less stable than the corresponding haloic salts of this base.

A NEW BURNING WELL.

A burning well has just been discovered at Narbonne, France, by workmen engaged in making borings for an artesian well. The water, which is charged with sulphate of magnesia, gives off in considerable volumes carburetted hydrogen gas, which burns with a reddish smoky flame, but without emitting a smell of either bitumen or sulphuretted hydrogen. The "sinking" for the spring was made on the left branch of the Aude, in a plain situated about two metres above the sea-level, and composed of alluvial mud. The alluvial mud extends to a depth of six metres, then follow tertiary limestone and marls, with the remains of marine shells. At the depth of seventy metres the spring containing this inflammable gas was found.

A TEST.

Herr C. D. Braun states that the sulphate of aniline is a very delicate test for nitric acid. The sulphate is dissolved in sulphuric acid and placed in a watch-glass. A glass rod is now dipped in the suspected liquid, and with it the aniline solution is stirred around. If nitric acid is present a red color is produced.

OZONE.

M. Soret, who some time since stated the density of ozone to be one and a half times that of oxygen, now has given convincing proof of the accuracy of his opinion. By causing the two bodies to "diffuse," he has found that the velocities of transmission give the same value for the density of ozone as that already expressed, viz., one and a half times that of oxygen.

DANIEL DREW ON HIS MUSCLE.—There was some excitement at the steamboat landing last night. It was occasioned by Daniel Drew, the famous steamboat king, teaching a negro his business. The negro used language towards Mr. Drew that was impudent, and made threats towards the "old man," when the latter knocked the negro down and dragged him off the boat, and was then taken away by some of his companions.—*Albany Knickerbocker, Monday.*

MAZZOLENI.—The London *Athenæum* says that Signor Mazzoleni, "a robust tenor" (as the classification of voices runs), has entered into a three years' engagement at the Grand Opera of Paris.

—There are 54,000,000 acres of land in Minnesota. "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Removal of Sheridan—Sickles to Go West—Important Letter from Gen. Grant, Etc.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Sheridan's Removal.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The assignments, it will be noticed, are exactly as I have stated in my previous despatches, though I still have reason to think that Hancock may even yet get command of the Fifth Military District should a certain contingency occur. The order as promulgated to-day is somewhat different from that which was at first prepared some weeks ago. The language of the first order was rather stronger, stating that the ground for the removal of Sheridan was that he was an impediment to national and constitutional reconstruction. The President's order directing General Grant to issue the necessary instructions to carry out the removal of Sheridan is dated the 17th—last Saturday—and was received by Grant on that day. I have information from a high source that immediately on receiving the order General Grant protested against the action. It occurred pretty much in this wise:—The President, in an unofficial note, submitted the order to the General, and suggested that he would be happy to receive any suggestion on the subject that the General might consider proper. This note was simply intended as an invitation to General Grant to suggest any changes in the reassignment of the three generals in question. General Grant, however, seems to have regarded the note in another light, and accordingly sat down and wrote a long statement to the President, protesting against Sheridan's removal, and giving his reasons therefor. This letter is written in a very friendly way, entirely respectful, and altogether without reproach. I do not pretend to give even the substance of the letter, but I know that the General took the ground that the step would be most unwise just now, add that it would be contrary to the wishes of the people of the American republic. The General dwells on this point, and suggests that the wishes of the people ought to be respected. This letter was written on Saturday, and was received by the President on Monday.

Mr. Johnson answered the letter on the day of its reception. The answer of the President is pretty full, and much in the same friendly style as Grant's. The President alluded in terms of praise to the military services of Gen. Sheridan especially as a gallant and dashing cavalry officer, who deserved well of the country, but stated that in the present condition of the country the national interests could sustain no loss by the transfer of "Little Phil" to the Department of Missouri, and the appointment of General Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District. General Thomas, the President stated, was an officer whose services were also of a high order, and by no means inferior to those rendered by General Sheridan. He believed, moreover, that Thomas possessed the discretion, prudence, ripe judgment, and impartial mind that fitted him in a higher degree than Sheridan for the command of the Fifth Military District, and in making the proposed change he (the President) was only acting for the best interests of the country at large. As to the allusions made by General Grant to the wishes of the American people, he (the President) asks to be informed when the question of the removal of Sheridan had been submitted to the American people for an expression of their opinion. He (the President) believed that the supreme wish of the American people was expressed in the American Constitution. He believed the American people desired that their Constitution should be obeyed, and he believed that Sheridan was not administering the government of the Fifth District according to the spirit or intent of the Constitution.

These are about the chief points of the correspondence. Both the President and General Grant decline to give the correspondence to the press, but you may rely that the above statement is substantially correct. I am informed that General Grant promulgated the order before receiving the President's answer, and that since this epistolary interchange of views they have had an interview and came to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

General Grant attended the Cabinet meeting to-day, and harmonized pretty fully with the other advisers of the President. Indeed, I am now informed that Grant is in pretty fair accord with the President, and that their relations are quite cordial.

Probable Early Removal of General Sickles.

General Sickles is likely to be the next victim of the Presidential guillotine. It is understood that lately he has taken many steps entirely antagonistic to the President's policy, and that unless he recedes pretty promptly he will be removed. The trouble grows out of his interfering with the mandates of the United States Supreme Court in Wilmington, N. C. I telegraphed you last week that the President, after mature deliberation with his Cabinet, had rescinded Sickles' famous Order No. 10, and ordered General Grant to instruct General Sickles accordingly. The United States Attorney-General also gave instructions to the United States Marshal at Wilmington to prosecute criminally all parties obstructing the execution of the process of the Supreme Court. General Sickles, it seems, in disregard of these instructions, has ordered his subordinate at Wilmington to pay no heed to this order of the Attorney-General until further advised by him (General Sickles) on the subject. This is regarded as a palpable contempt of the order of the President, who considers that, according to the decision of the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court is in full operation in the South, and its mandates should be obeyed. General Sickles, it is understood, takes the ground that if the Federal courts are permitted to enforce their decisions in his district, they may very soon declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void. It is said that General Sickles has written a spicy letter to General Grant on the subject.

—Thirty theatres amuse Paris.

—Dante is to be "done" in Dutch.

—The King of Portugal sang a duet with Rossini.

—Very few persons are travelling among the Adirondacks this summer. It is too cold.

—A new Greek play has appeared at Athens. Its subject is Philip of Macedon, and the name of the dramatist is Antoniades.

—A new singer, Madame Pauli Markovics, from Pesth, has appeared at Vienna, in *Robert*, with entire success, says a contemporary.

—Pike's new Opera House on Eighth avenue, New York., will cost about $500,000, and will be finished about the middle of October.

—It is rumored that John B. Gough has been engaged to deliver a series of lectures in Chicago this winter, for which he is to receive the handsome sum of $12,000.

—The dramatic critics of New York have invited Mr. John Oxenford, the distinguished critic of the London *Times*, now in this country, to a complimentary dinner.

—In *Harper's* for September there will be a curious article by Olive Logan, entitled "The Yankee before the Throne." It is reminiscent of the lady's girl-life in Paris.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE ELECTION IN COLORADO.

A Republican Legislature Elected.

EUROPEAN MARKETS TO-DAY

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 21—Noon.—United States bonds, 73⅛; Erie Railroad, 45. Other American securities and Consols are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—Noon.—Cotton quiet; the sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are steady.

ANTWERP, August 21.—Petroleum is nominal, there being no buyers.

LONDON, August 21.—Despatches from Shanghae state that tea is very active, and the new crop is going off rapidly.

BERLIN, August 21.—The Prussian Government has decreed free trade in salt.

Arrival Out of the St. Laurent.

BREST, August 21.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York on the 10th, arrived to-day.

Market Report to Two o'clock.

LONDON, August 21—2 P. M.—At this hour American securities are quoted as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 73⅜; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie Railroad, 45. Consols for money, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—2 P. M.—The cotton market is rather more active, and the estimate for the sales to day is 10,000 bales.

Lard, 51s. 6d.; Cheese, 50s.; Bacon, 43s. 6d. Other articles are unaltered.

Personal.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.—Bishop Joseph C. Talbot, of the Diocese of Indiana, leaves here to attend the meeting of Bishops at Lambert, England, in September.

The Colorado Election.

DENVER, August 20.—Sufficient returns show that the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Stocks dull and heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¼; Reading, 104¼; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 64½; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104⅞; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 81; New York Central, 105; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 31¼; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 102¼; Hudson River, 124½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109¼; do. 1865, 110¾; new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 102⅜; Seven-thirties, all sorts, 107. Money, 4@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109½@109⅞. Gold 140⅞.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton dull at 28@28½c. Flour firm; 8500 barrels sold; Southern, $10·25@14; other brands unaltered. Wheat easier; 21,000 bushels sold; amber Michigan, $2·30; amber Southern, $2·25@2·37. Corn easier; 96,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·12½@1·13½. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, August 21, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are quoted at 5@6 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges at from 6½@8 per cent. discount. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were inactive and rather lower. June 7-30s sold at 106¾, a decline of ¼; 102⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 110¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107¾ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52 3-16, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅝, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 128, no change. 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred ditto; 28¼ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26¾ for Girard College; and 35¼ for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 57¼; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 142½; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 166 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 45½ for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 63 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29. 46 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 45 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140⅞; 11 A. M., 141; 12 M., 140⅞; 1 P. M., 140⅝, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

> "Money continues in full supply at 4@5 per cent. to first-class borrowers, and 5@6 per cent. to the street on miscellaneous securities. The drain of currency to the West is daily increasing, and although it has not yet been felt in the street, the amount of surplus funds has been materially reduced, and the offering of money to loan is much less than it was last week. The Banks are moving with great caution, and show no desire to lend at current rates, except on first-class security, and with large margins. The discount demand is moderate, and is met at 6½@7 per cent. on short time paper."

—Regarding the alleged failure in the Treasury Department, the following correspondence is of great interest:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 17, 1867.—A. H. Van Dyck, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, New York.—Sir:—I have received from you Nos. 1 and 2 of the *Globe*, which seem to be devoted to assaults upon the Treasury Department and the national credit. No man in the country has a deeper interest than myself in knowing whether or not there have been over-issues in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. I have, therefore, as you have already been advised, caused a searching examination of that Bureau to be made, from its organization up to the 24th of January last, by some of the most competent and reliable employes of this Department. From their report I am satisfied that there have not been any over-issues of Government securities, or Government obligations of any kind; and that the reports which have been so industriously circulated in your city and other parts of the country in regard to frauds in the Treasury Department, are without foundation. The public may rest satisfied that the monthly statements of the condition of the Treasury, over the signature of the Secretary, are entirely correct.

All statements in regard to the suppression of reports of examining committees are likewise groundless.

I enclose a copy of the partial report of the Committee, made to me on the 22d of March last, which was extensively published at the time. The full report confirms the conclusion of the Committee as stated in their partial report.

I am, very truly, yours,
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867.—Sir:—The Committee appointed by you "to examine all securities, perfect or imperfect, prepared or in course of preparation, together with all plates, dies, etc., in the possession of Mr. S. M. Clark, Chief of the First Division National Currency Bureau," respectfully report:—That since January 31, the date of a partial report made by them in reference to the examination thus directed, they have been daily employed in the duty assigned them; and as some time must elapse before a final report can be made, they deem it advisable to make a further partial report, viz.:—That the Committee have made a careful investigation with reference to the issue of Bonds, Treasury Notes, and Coupons, and, up to the present time, find no evidence that there has been any fraudulent or over-issue of such securities by the Government of the United States, through the Treasury Department, or otherwise; and they do not hesitate to express the opinion, based upon the investigation, that no fraudulent or over-issue has been made. An examination of the office of the Register of the Treasury, in which redemptions of such securities are registered, confirms this opinion: the apparent duplication, to a very small amount, of Treasury Notes and Coupons, being most reasonably accounted for as being errors made in numbering, or by alterations made after their issue. Very respectfully,

(Signed)
A. S. PRATT,
L. D. MOORE,
A. U. WAYMAN,
S. W. MARSH,
Committee.

Hon Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

—The following comparison shows the stock of grain and Flour at Chicago on August 12:—

	1867.	1866.		1867.	1866
Flour, bbls....	7,300	16,200	Oats, bush.....	11,719	347,257
Wheat, bush..	172,315	199,863	Rye, bush.......	23,769	27,19
Corn, bush.....	661,629	919,975	Barley, bush...	10,615	80,278

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$750 U S 7-30s.Je.sm...	106¾	106 sh Read R.....b30.	52 3-16
$250 do...Jy.sm...	106¾	100 do ....b5.	52 3-16
$100 City 6s, New.......	101½	100 do ....b5.	52 3-16
$300 do. New..	101¼	200 do.............	52¼
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series......	102⅝	200 do ....s10..	52¼
$1000 do..............	102⅝	100 do.............	52¼
$4300 do..............	102⅝	57 sh Penna R......ls..	53⅝
$2000 Sch N 6s '82.......	74	100 sh Sch Nv Pf..b60..	29
1 sh Com'l Bk.........	57¼	100 do.......b60..	29

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, 107⅞@108⅛; 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; 7·30s, Aug., 106⅞@107⅛; do., June, 106⅞@107; do., July, 106⅞@107. Gold, 140⅞@141⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111@111¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107@107¼; do., 2d series, 107@107¼; 3d series, 107@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s 102⅛@102⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107@107¼; do., June, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 106⅞@107⅛; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864. 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅞@118½; do., December, 1864, 117⅞@117⅞; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 115⅞@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115¼; Gold, 140⅞@141. Silver, 134@135½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 21.—The Flour Market remains in the same dull and apathetic condition which has characterized this department of trade for some time past, and with the exception of a slight demand from the home consumers, there is nothing doing. Sales of 200 barrels superfine at $7·50, fresh ground extra at $9·50@10·50, do. do. extra family at $11·50@12·50, and fancy at $13@14. Rye Flour is held firmly at $8·75@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat Market, but prices are well sustained; sales of 2000 bushels, including new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·25@2·40, and Kentucky white at $2·65. Rye has again advanced; sales of 500 bushels old Pennsylvania at $1·60. Corn is quiet but steady; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·25, and Western mixed at $1·22@1·24. Oats are dull and weak; sales of new at 70@72c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9 ℔ 64 lbs.; Timothy ranges from $3 to $3·12½; Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·75@2·80 ℔ bush.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.................AUGUST 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..............76|11 A. M..............82|2 P. M..............87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Corson, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Nuncio, Ellis, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, Lynn, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Georgetown, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr C. W. May, May, Roxbury, do.
Schr Annie May, May, Marblehead, Tyler & Co.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, Dighton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Roath, Norwich, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Vicksburg, Kendall, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Dart, Calloway, Annapolis, Captain.
Schr M. Bowman, Charlesworth, Millville, Captain.
St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Raven, Sawyer, 5 days from Wood's Hole, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with box boards to captain.
Schr Caroline, McClintock, from New York, with salt to A. Berr & Bro.
Schr J. McKnight, Plum, from Boston.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Boston.
Schr Annie May, May, from Boston.
Schr C. W. May, May, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Roath, from New London.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, from Dighton.
Schr A. E. Amsden, Baugs, from Salem.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Barque Antelope, from New York, to load for Santa Cruz.

MEMORANDA.

Ship St. Peter, Goodwin, hence, at Havre 8th inst.
Barque I. M. Comery, McLellan, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 9th inst.
Barque Uller, Neilsen, hence, at Antwerp 7th inst.
Barque Alex. Thompson, hence, at Bristol 8th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 6th inst.
Barque Otteren, Torjusen, hence, at Antwerp 8th instant.
Brig Jas. E. Kirby, Outerbridge, hence, St. Thomas 4th inst.
Brig Prince Alfred, for Philadelphia in a few days, at Kingston, Ja., 4th inst.
Brig Lucida, Bissett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 11th inst., not steamer as before reported.
Brig B. Carver, Myers, hence, at Portland 19th inst.
Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, hence, at Dighton 14th instant.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, hence, at Washington 16th instant.
Schr S. Bruen, Mershon, hence, at Wilmington 17th instant.
Schr W. Bartlett, Thorington, hence, at Norfolk 17th instant.
Schr J. Neilson, Hackett, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr C. Fossett, Harding, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, hence, at Dighton 15th inst.
Schrs T. T. Tasker, Allen; J. Price, Nickerson; and Alaska, Clark, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 19th inst.
Schr Wm. Walton, Reeves, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 12th inst.
Schrs Althea, Harris; H. P. Simmons, Corson; and J. T. Price, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 18th inst.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.
Schr Mary Farrow, Congdon, hence, at Portsmouth 16th inst.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr Ruby, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 18th inst.
Schrs North Pacific, Ericsson; Sophie Ann, Smith; and H. Champlin, Pilgrim, hence, at Providence 19th instant.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, Judkins, from Liverpool.
Steamship Fulton, Townsend, from Havre.
Steamship Arizona, Maury, from Aspinwall.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Repudiators—Who Are They?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The New York *Times* sees fit to rebuke the Republicans of the second and third States of our Union as follows:—

"We think the Republicans in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States where political campaigns are in progress, are making a mistake in attempting to fasten upon their opponents the purpose of repudiation. In the first place, it does not, thus far, seem to be precisely true; in the second place, it is strongly denied by the opposition themselves; in the third place, it is a bad thing to circulate the impression throughout this country and Europe that a party so strong numerically as the Democrats are in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, are in favor of repudiation. If they are constantly charged with it they will very likely come to believe, in course of time, that the charge must really be true, and they will unconciously assume the very ground upon which they have been pushed by their opponents. It should be political death and dishonor for any man or party to suggest repudiation, and there should be no attempt to familiarize the public mind with so disgraceful an idea."

—We fully admit that any charge which is untrue should not be made, and, if made, should be retracted; but what are the facts in the case? Will the *Times* reproduce the relevant language of Mr. Vallandigham, recently cited in our columns, and maintain that what he proposes is not repudiation? And was not that language employed at a Democratic meeting expressly to win votes for the Democratic ticket? Are not the Republicans who hear such harangues as competent to interpret them as an editor who fails even to quote them?

Will it be urged that Mr. Vallandigham is an extremist? Then let us consider the more cautious and moderate inculcations of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, last Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and widely known as an amiable and scholarly gentleman, of excellent birth and breeding, and the inheritor of a liberal fortune. See his remarks on this subject, as published in full on Monday, but especially this portion of them:—

"The five-twenty bonds are all payable, at the option of the Government, after five years. Their very name shows it. They are payable, by the law under which they were issued, and according to their face, in greenbacks. They are not payable in gold. The interest is, according to the provision of the law and the language of the coupon, to be paid in gold. Not so with the principal. The ten-forty bonds authorized by the act of the March 3, 1863, are, by the terms of the law, made payable in gold. This is the only class of bonds of that character; and as I read the last official statement of Secretary McCulloch, very few, if any of them, have been issued. The Government may then, according to the terms of the law and of its contracts, pay the five-twenties in greenbacks at any time after five years from their issue, and there is no repudiation in doing so. Of this class there were outstanding on the 1st of August $1,100,000,000, and they mature probably in nearly equal proportion in each of the next five years. This will not supersede the necessity for high taxes, for close economy, for continuous industry. They are inevitable. With them, and whatever other plans wisdom may suggest, the burden will press heavily on you and your children. I have shown that the redemption of the bonds will soon be gradual, the increase of the currency so slow that values will adjust themselves and business interests become regulated without that shock which usually attends great changes of financial policy. But, if it were not so, still the bonds should be converted into greenbacks. They were sold for greenbacks; it is fitting they should be redeemed in the same currency. This policy would save the interest, pay the debt, and bring upon the duplicate for taxation that immense amount of capital which is now exempt. And these advantages would amply compensate for the evils which are predicted. The debt amounts to one-fifth of the property, real and personal, of the whole country. One-fifth of all the capital of the country is exempt from taxation. Interest eats up the substance of the people. Exemption from taxation aggravates the evil. This state of things cannot last. It oppresses labor; it excites deep discontent. It ought to be relieved by a fair and voluntary adjustment. It will be relieved at all events. The bondholder should be prompt and wise. The people already believe this curse is the blight of death; and we know by experience what they will do to 'save the life of the nation.'"

—We do not care to dwell on the gross misstatements of facts here made—as, for instance:—

1. That the Five-twenties are payable not in gold, but in greenbacks.
2. That the national debt "amounts to one-fifth of the property, real and personal, of the whole country."

The property of our people is worth more than thirty thousand millions of dollars, though it was officially returned in 1860 at sixteen thousand millions. The debt is not eight per cent. of the value of that property.

Mr. Pendleton proposes an issue of two thousand millions of additional greenbacks—for our interest-bearing debt exceeds that sum. What would they be worth if our currency were thus swelled by two billions of fresh paper, redeemable in nothing and never? What would these greenbacks buy? What would all the mortgages and all the outstanding debts in the country be worth after such an issue? The public debt would, of course, be sponged out, and its holders beggared; but what other class of creditors would fare better?

What Mr. Pendleton proposes is, in our view, "precisely" repudiation—"only that, and nothing more"—repudiation of the national debt first, and of *all* debts as inseparable therefrom.

Can we be mistaken in this? Our readers have the whole case before them, and can form just conclusions. How is it with those of the *Times*? If the Republicans of Pennsylvania and Ohio are to be arraigned as false accusers, should not the facts whereon their judgment is based be given to the jury?

There are few Democrats of higher personal character, or of more signal personal probity, than George H. Pendleton. When he talks like a villain, you may be sure that his heart is full of bitterness, and his understanding clouded by partisan venom. And that is "precisely" the fact. Mr. Pendleton sympathized with the Rebellion throughout, and he hates those who lent their money to put it down. He deems repudiation the best card of proslavery Democracy. Woe to the public creditors when such as he shall have become their paymasters!

The Ohio Democracy and the National Debt.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, is determined that the Chicago platform, and the part he performed in the last Presidential campaign, shall not be forgotten. He stood at that epoch on very peculiar ground. The party of peace, whose views Mr. Pendleton specially represented, announced as the first article of its creed that the war for the preservation of the nation had proved to be a failure. To give the country assurance of the sincerity of this avowal, the Democratic leaders gave the nomination for the Presidency to General McClellan.

There was nothing wrong in that as far as Mr. Pendleton was concerned. He had stood manfully by the South all through the war. He had not taken up arms for the maintenance of the national authority. He had steadfastly resisted an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword—as steadfastly, indeed, as Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Fernando Wood, Mr. Colorado Jewett, or Mr. John Mitchel. There was no peace record at that time cleaner than Mr. Pendleton's. He believed the South had a right to secede, State by State, to draw the boundary line anew either north or south of Mason and Dixon's line, as it might choose—to shut up the mouth of the Mississippi, and blockade Chesapeake Bay. He saw in the war, as carried on by the National Government, not a legitimate struggle for national existence, but the onslaught of a tyrannical power upon a number of sovereign and independent communities. Mr. Pendleton's position would have been assailable, taken by itself, or even taken in conjunction with the Chicago platform. But, unfortunately, Mr. Pendleton, always—and consistently—a man of peace, was coupled with a man whose only record and repute were those of the chieftain and the man of war. He had a strange and anomalous part to fill. The olive branch was in his right hand, but in the right hand of his chief was the double-edged sword, ready to smite and to slay. For this awkwardness of situation Mr. Pendleton cannot properly be blamed. He would rather have seen the party ticket headed with the venerable statesman of Wheatland, than with the most formidable of the military engineers that dug Lee and his men out of Yorktown with dirt shovels.

To-day Mr. Pendleton stands true to himself and history. A war which he deemed iniquitous while it was going on, he stamps with infamy now that it is ended. The debt incurred in carrying on that war Mr. Pendleton is too select in the use of his phrases to call spurious. He uses language too correctly to imitate his former colleague, Mr. Vallandigham, and declares broadly for repudiation. But Mr. Pendleton, representing, as he does, not the Ohio Democracy alone, but the entire remnants of the Chicago peace party, declares with far more insidious power than Mr. Vallandigham for a policy leading ultimately and surely to repudiation. Thus daintily does Mr. Pendleton present his scheme:—

"The amount of unfunded debt has been estimated at $800 000,000. If this shall be converted into bonds the interest will amount to forty-eight millions in gold, and this sum will be added to the expenditures. In the meantime the number of National Banks will be increased, and the place of the greenbacks supplied by bank currency. Our Government pays a higher rate of interest than any in Europe. Every dollar of its indebtedness is to be made to pay that rate, and no provision whatever is made for its redemption. This process should cease instantly. These forty-eight millions annually should be saved. The five-twenties should be paid in greenbacks as they mature, or as fast as can be done without too great derangement of the currency. Nearly four hundred millions of them are deposited by the banks as security for their circulation. These can be redeemed without adding one dollar to the currency. The interest on these bonds amounts to twenty-four millions of dollars annually. Add this sum to the forty-eight millions above spoken of, and we have seventy-two millions in gold. Create this into a sinking fund, and you can pay the whole debt in sixteen years, without adding a dollar to your taxes or increasing your circulating medium. But the condition of the country could bear an increase in the currency. The ravages of war at the South—the destruction of capital there—the loss of houses, horses, cattle, agricultural implements—the scarcity of provisions—the enfranchisement of the negro—the importance of setting the whole population to labor at once—create a demand for more currency. Every interest there would be advanced by the stimulating effects of an enlarged currency. As fast as this increase could be wisely made, the bonds should be redeemed, the interest reduced, and the amount thus saved be added to the sinking fund."

Carefully as this project is outlined, it resolves itself into a proposition—as any one can see—to break faith with the public creditor. It lacks coherence, certainly. But its bearing cannot be misunderstood. We borrowed disadvantageously (is the sum of Mr. Pendleton's argument)—we borrowed at usurious rates—we borrowed when we were in straits, and when the South had a strong army in the field—we pay for our borrowings more than any Government in Europe; we contracted our obligations in an unholy cause—let us issue more paper money to pay off our bonds therewith—run up the price of gold one hundred per cent., and get rid of our creditors at fifty cents on the dollar. The atrocious iniquity of this proposal is just about paralleled by its madness. Every dollar that is now added to the currency above the legitimate requirements of trade, is so much of an additional tax upon our own industry. We give the public creditor less than his due, but at the same time we only enrich ourselves with so many Government notes-of-hand in the shape of a depreciated currency. The morality of the proposal, even if every Government bond were held here, could only be defended, and is only likely to be defended, by those who believe the war for the maintenance of the Union to have been a crime, or, according to the Chicago platform, "a failure."

The false economy of Mr. Pendleton's proposition, even if its morality could be defended, we should hope the more sensible leaders in his own party would perceive. And yet, this is by no means so certain. The political managers who could only see defeat and disgrace for the national cause only two months after the glorious victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, can hardly be reckoned on where political forecast or even ordinary judgment comes into account. Mr. Pendleton, speaking, we assume, for his party, has patched up the peace platform of 1864. If he stands as the party leader on that platform, he will probably do as well as he did before. He will certainly do no better. Those who loyally sustained the Government during the war will as surely maintain the credit of the Government now that the war is over.

The Congress of Sovereigns at Salzburg.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By telegram we have it announced that the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and the King of Bavaria, have met at Salzburg. This meeting has been long looked forward to. Francis Joseph was one of the monarchs who was confidently expected in Paris to grace the Exposition with his presence and to take his place in the Congress of Kings. The reverses which took place in Mexico, and the fate of the unfortunate Maximilian, rendered that visit impossible. In other circumstances, however, and in a different place, the sovereigns have met. Words of condolence have been graciously uttered and graciously listened to, and Napoleon and Francis Joseph are no doubt now the best of friends.

It would be absurd, however, to regard this visit simply as a visit of condolence. Napoleon, at least, has another and grander object in view. His immediate desire unquestionably is to secure the alliance of Austria. Worthless the alliance may be for practical purposes; but morally the alliance of Austria will be a gain. It will not do for France to have it said of her that she cannot find an ally in Europe.

Europe at the present moment is in very peculiar circumstances. Prussia grows stronger, bolder, and more defiant. King William, much to the annoyance of France, has just proclaimed himself chief of the North German Confederation. What has happened in the North it is not improbable may happen in the South. It is the ambition of Prussia that it should; it is the determination of France that it shall not. A united Germany is what Prussia aims at; but a united Germany will be a perpetual menace to France. The difficulty between Prussia and France daily becomes more serious. What sides the other powers will take it is difficult as yet to determine. At the outset they may be no more than anxious lookers-on. On-lookers, however, it will be impossible for them long to continue. The difficulty, in the meantime, is between Prussia and France; but the struggle, when commenced, will be for supremacy in Europe. The struggle may be protracted and keen; it may be interrupted and resumed at intervals; but in one shape or other it will continue until the supremacy is won by some one people. This will be the first step towards the unification of the peoples which will gather the nations of Europe under one central authority. Considering the tremendous power of modern war appliances, the dream of universal empire is not so unreasonable as it once was. Napoleon may find it hard to bend things to his will.

A Protective Tariff—Its Revenue and Protective Features.

From the N. Y. Protectionist.

Few of our people are so little interested in the subject as not to have noticed that the antagonism which exists between two classes of thinkers and actors in this country, known respectively as Protectionists and Free-Traders, is fast developing itself into a condition of actual warfare.

Not satisfied with feeble attempts at controversion and disquisition, the champions of free trade have sallied forth from the atmosphere of quills and inkstands to wage their cause in the arena of politics. Last year, when the manufacturing interests of this country more than ever demanded judicious protection, the quasi free traders of the West and a few legislators from the East, for want of something to make a reputation upon, seized this new sensation of free trade, and adopted that for the purpose. These mistaken persons, led on by the unscrupulous men collectively known as the "American Free-Trade League," managed to exert sufficient influence in Congress to defeat the bill, than which, as a measure of commercial necessity, nothing could have been more wise, reasonable, or well adapted to the circumstances of our manufacturing interests. Through the same opposition this bill when brought up again in Congress during the winter, was again stifled, and it was only as an unavoidable necessity that this same meddlesome clique suffered to pass the Wool bill in March previous to the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Since that time the Free Trade League has commenced the publication of an organ specially devoted to its interests. This by itself furnishes no indication of the growth of their pernicious doctrines, the organ alluded to being altogether of too weak a nature to afford any further indication of the progress of the League than that of mere existence. But we believe it to be an unquestionable fact that under the teachings of European economists, who understand nothing about American affairs, and the shallow reasonings of their disciples here, who understand, if possible, less, the doctrine of free trade has obtained such extensive support in this country that it will not do any longer to ignore its existence. With few exceptions, the leading papers of this city are devoted to its cause, and the influence of the metropolitan press is such, that unless immediate and energetic steps are taken, it is not unreasonable to expect that before a long while the leading papers of the country will unthinkingly be led into the same channel. There is evidently but one way of dealing with this evil, and that way is to give it battle. To enter the lists unarmed, against an opponent as well prepared as is the Free Trade League, fed as it is with foreign gold, and petted as it is in the clubs, would be sheer madness. For these reasons we call upon the manufacturing interests of the country, and we call almost in the tone of a right, for their support of a journal which is intended to be especially devoted to their interests in this great cause. Unless they wish to see the entire value of their investments swept away by acts of legislation either of commission or omission; unless they wish to see the industrious poor around them suddenly thrown out of employment and reduced to beggary; unless they wish to see the entire commercial interests of the country brought to a sudden stand-still, and the whole land agitated by a financial convulsion, let them respond at once to every reasonable effort which may be made to avert these calamities, and particularly to such a one as the present, which, in this land of newspapers and newspaper readers, has always proved the most efficacious. It is now to be seen which side will enlist in its favor the potent engine of *popular opinion*, for without this neither cause can hope to permanently triumph; and let it not be said, should popular opinion be won for a cause so plainly false as that of free trade, that it was won through any listlessness or apathy or want of energy on the part of American manufacturers.

For the benefit of those who have never thought it worth while to examine the arguments on this subject which have been bandied about of late, we shall now proceed to state the whole question as it stands to-day, for it is only upon a clear knowledge of the situation that proper measures can be predicated.

Left to itself without any legislation at all upon the subject—left to free trade, this broad country would support but one class of industries, and that class, agricultural. This, with a few fishing establishments on the coast, and a few manufactories for the heavy and more bulky class of goods, would constitute the support of the entire country; and in this condition the United States would be entirely dependent upon the markets of Europe.

If the harvests in Europe were bad, a great advantage to this country would ensue. Our grain would be sold at high prices, and for a single year everything would go as "happily as a marriage bell." With the proceeds of our exports of agriculture we would purchase enormous quantities of foreign manufactures, and the country would be stocked with these wares from the lakes to the gulf. If next year the harvests of Europe turned out to be even tolerably good, all this would be changed. The enormous overplus of grain which would remain in our warehouses without purchasers would rot upon our hands. In short, there would be no sale for the only thing we had to sell; and a year of desolation and misery would inevitably follow. Since in the long run there are more good harvests than bad ones in Europe—as indeed there ought to be, even without the advantages of the application of superabundant capital and improved culture, a bad European harvest is a rarity—the result would be that only once in ten or a dozen years should we be able to dispose of our surplus produce to advantage. This is the millennium to which free trade desires to bring us—the condition of an agricultural community without a market—the condition of Southern Russia; the condition of Egypt; the condition of India. Who ever heard of an agricultural country that was rich; or of a manufacturing country that was poor? The reason that these things can never be is plain enough. The fruits of manufacture can be replanted and grown twenty times over within the year; the fruits of agriculture but once. The cultivation of the earth is essentially a slow process, depending as it does upon heat, moisture, the seasons; in short, upon a long concatenation of circumstances over which man has no control. The farmer depends upon skill, energy, effort, and capital properly applied. To avoid such a condition of affairs as we have pictured, there is but one remedy—that of a protective tariff; a tariff sufficiently high to discourage foreign importation and to encourage the growth and support of American manufactures—such manufactures as the agriculturist demands in return for the products of the soil. In this way, not only is the farmer gratified in obtaining the clothing, implements, and other manufactures he stands in need of, in exchange for his agricultural products, but a new market is built up for the latter, in the shape of the large industrial class who manufacture for him the wares he requires. This reciprocal relation, once established, makes the country entirely independent of foreign markets, while on the other hand no one is prohibited from selling his products abroad, and he will doubtless export them whenever he can do so to advantage. The foreign market is still as open as it ever was, and if there is anything to be gained by supplying it, surely nobody is prevented from doing so. On the other hand, manufactures have been established, which, after answering the great purpose we have mentioned, work a still further benefit to the country; they accommodate large classes of persons who are unfit for agricultural employments, and who would never, in any event, make successful agriculturists. They take advantage of and economize the natural resources that surround us on all sides—water-power, fuel, and convenient transportation; and, added to this, they place the country in such a state of preparation that in the event of war it is enabled to equip and send armies into the field or navies over the seas, and to maintain them to the end of the contests in which they are to be engaged. This is one reason for a protective tariff. We shall now furnish another.

The amount of revenue required for the support of this Government for the next two years, without paying off any debt at all, is estimated at about eight hundred millions of dollars. This revenue is required for various purposes, which are roughly as follows:—

Two Years' Expenditures.	*Million Dollars.*
Civil List	27
Foreign Intercourse (including Russian purchase)	11
Navy Department	50
War Department	300
Pensions	40
Indians	10
Miscellaneous	70
Interest on Public Debt	290
Total	798

Now, there are two ways of raising a revenue. One is by taxation, the other by loans. As for borrowing money, we believe it will be conceded that we have done enough of that already—the national debt now amounting to twenty-five hundred millions of dollars, and the voice of the people being unmistakably towards lowering instead of increasing it. The revenue demanded for the purposes of the Government must therefore come from taxes. Of taxes there are two kinds—internal and external, or customs duties. If our revenue is derived altogether from internal taxes, the desire of the Free Trade League would be at once gratified. The man who makes a pair of shoes in Massachusetts will be taxed from one to two dollars on his manufacture; while the product of the English or French shoemaker will be admitted into the country free of taxes of all kinds. The man who raises wool in Iowa will be taxed twenty-five cents per pound on his product, while the South American and the Dutch Boer of the Cape will be permitted to land the fleeces of his foreign flocks upon our shores free from taxes. The Kentuckian distiller of spirits will be charged two dollars for every gallon he manufactures, while he of Islay or Cognac will be invited to import his product unattended by any tax. In a word, to derive the large revenue required by this Government exclusively from internal taxes, would not only destroy the business of every manufacturer in this country, by furnishing a positive premium to all foreign competitors, but it will throw out of employment every man, woman, and child in the country dependent for their support on any other industry but agriculture, and even a great portion of the latter, by depriving them of that home market which, under a wise though often baffled system of protection, has been slowly and laboriously built up in this country. But public opinion clearly stands for a decrease of internal taxes; the people are everywhere murmuring; the taxes are unconscionably high; the tax-gatherer is seen in every house; he pries into every man's affairs, and subjects a free people to domiciliary visits, a thing that we have stood long enough, and which we never would have stood at all, had it not been for a temporary and patriotic purpose. One-half of the present revenue of the Government is derived from customs duties, and the popular tendency being unmistakably in favor of lowering internal taxes, as a necessary consequence the customs duties must be raised, in order that the amount of revenue shall be obtained which the requirements of the Government demand. An increase of the tariff being conceded, it only remains to discuss in what direction this increase shall go on. Shall it be upon those articles of common use which find their way into every poor man's house, so that his present heavy burden, instead of being alleviated, would only be rendered more unbearable? Shall it be upon sugar, now no longer an article of luxury but one of urgent necessity? Shall it be upon coffee? upon tea? upon rice—all of them belonging to the same catalogue, all articles of necessity, and all already taxed as high as they can stand, and of large consumption among the poorer classes? Or shall it be upon French silks, laces, kid gloves, British iron, and Cape wool, and such other articles of foreign produce as are likewise raised or manufactured in this country? To increase the duties on tea, sugar, and coffee would answer but one end—that of raising the required revenue. To increase the duties on textile fabrics, iron, and wool, would answer two ends—that of raising a revenue, and likewise of protecting American manufacturers. To increase the duties on tea, sugar, and coffee would still further burden the poor. To increase them on textile fabrics, iron, and wool, would mainly burden the rich, who consume the products that fall under these classes in greater proportion than the poor. The rich wear silks, laces, kid gloves, embroideries, jewelry, ornaments of various sorts, the richer fabrics of cotton and wool, and thousands of other articles to which the poor are comparative strangers. It is upon these things that an increase of customs duties should fall, for if there is any truth well established in political economy, it is this—that taxes fall upon the consumer in proportion as he consumes. Let the taxes, therefore, be upon such articles as are mainly consumed by the rich, who consume more largely than the poor, and, following this policy out to the point where it will enter into practical legislation, it will result in what alone it should result, namely, a strong protective tariff.

War in Europe.

From the N. Y. Evening Express.

The Emperors of France and Austria are to meet, for what purpose is not definitely explained; but there can be but little doubt that some alliance, offensive and defensive, more especially the former, against Prussia, is at the bottom of a meeting which otherwise could but be most painful to the parties in question. There can be no good-will or kindly feeling between Napoleon and Francis Joseph. The latter owes to the former some of the greatest reverses which have darkened his reign, and lastly the deplorable death of his brother Maximilian must be laid to the charge of the French Emperor. Thus, were there not motives of paramount political importance, we may safely surmise that these personages would not seek a meeting which could but be extremely unpleasant. But in time of danger men forget private spites or anger, and huddle together for safety.

Francis Joseph and Napoleon are afraid of Prussia, and hate her profoundly. She has beaten the one and snubbed the other, and they will combine to revenge themselves. This is doubtless the motive which leads to the interview to take place, and spite of the fact that the official journals of Franbe and Austria, or rather on account of the fact that these organs protest against fear of war and assert that peace must be preserved, Europe is alarmed. There seems so much desire to divert public attention, so much determination to disarm, suspicion is evinced as to produce the opposite effect. People understand that when Napolean prates overmuch about peace, he means war.

Prussia thinks so, as is evinced by her warlike preparations, and not the least disconcerting of the rumors afloat in Europe must be that to the effect that Russia and Prussia are forming an alliance. We do not imagine that war is to take place at once. Napoleon is, as yet, unprepared to stake his future power and prestige on such an eventuality, but he is forced, from the pressure of circumstances in his own empire, to take some course which shall redeem the prestige and influence he has so greatly jeopardized of late, and in war, succesafully conducted, is his only chance. The glories and glitter of the Imperial *fêtes*, the vast influx of treasure into France through the attractions of the Exposition, have but slightly stopped the reaction taking place in that country against Napoleon; and he sees in the recent triumph of the Opposition, at the elections, the ultimate defeat awaiting him, when these additional enemies shall have worked to his disadvantage the power they are gaining so rapidly. He must create a diversion, and in war alone can he find it. Knowing this, we naturally expect war; and if Napoleon lives till next spring, we shall doubtless find our anticipations confirmed.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10} No. 1132 MARKET Street.

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE BY
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12-ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 2 3m Nos 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16}

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 28} SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1} SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16}

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8fmwam UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27}rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11} No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15tf

THE DYING WIFE'S APPEAL.

The following beautiful lines were placed in a scrap book of a now deceased wife about a week before her demise. How beautiful and touching they are under the circumstances! She expected, when placing them in the book, to live but a short time.—

Come near me, let me lay my hand
Once more upon thy brow,
And let me whisper in thine ear
Love's last and fondest vow.
The lips that breathe these trembling words,
When they lie cold in death,
And thy dear cheek can feel no more
Their warm and loving breath.

I go from thee; God only knows
How I have longed to stay;
How I have shuddered thus to tread
The long and shadowed way.
Faith tells me that I soon must know
The joys the blessed find,
And yet I falter, while I cast
A lingering look behind.

I see thee bowed before me here,
In bitterness and tears;
But I can leave thee something still,
To light thy weary years;
Young tender forms will cling to thee,
Perhaps will miss my tone,
And though they may not share thy grief,
Thou wilt not feel alone.

Fold them closer to thy breast,
And soothe their childish woe,
And cheer the many lonely hours
The motherless must know.
The world, with all its hopes and joys,
Will sometimes make thee glad;
But they must linger round the hearth
Still desolate and sad.

And oh! when time shall calm thy grief,
Perchance the hour may come
When thou wilt win another form
To share thy heart and home—
When thou wilt welcome to thy board
A younger, fairer face,
And bid thy children smile on her,
Who takes their mother's place.

But think not, could I speak to thee,
That I would frown or blame,
Though they should love the stranger one,
And call her by my name,
For they will speak to thee of me,
My memory is their trust;
A word, a smile, a look like mine
Will call me from the dust.

Yet make my grave no place of tears,
But let the dear ones bring,
To cheer their mother's lonely home,
The blossoms of the spring;
And there thou too may'st kneel,
And softly press the earth
That covers her, whose face once gave
A brightness to thy hearth.

Then will the forms of early years
Steal softly to thy side,
And for an hour thou can'st forget
Thou hast another bride.
She may be all thy heart can ask,
So dear, so true to thee;
But oh! the spring-time of thy love,
Its freshness was for me.

May she be blest, who comforts thee,
And with a gentle hand
Still guide our little trembling ones
Who make our household band.
She cannot know the tenderness
That fills their mother's breast,
But she can love them for thy sake,
And make thee more than blest.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

HORTICULTURE AND OUR HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The August meeting and exhibition of this interesting and flourishing society was held last evening, in the foyer of the new hall. The attendance was ample, and the exhibition, though not large, was very fine. President D. Rodney King presided at the business meeting, at which fifty-seven candidates for membership were balloted for and elected.

The President called attention to the grand autumnal exhibition of the society on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of September. The objects of the exhibition are:—By competition to encourage those practically engaged in gardening to study and aim at perfection, and by the exhibition of the best specimens of gardening skill to entertain and instruct the members of the society. The committee are anxious to make this annual exhibition—the first in the new hall—sustain the already pre-eminent reputation of Pennsylvania as a horticultural State, and ask that all will aid the committee by encouraging their friends to send in specimens of their garden and orchard products. In addition to the regular premiums, the committee offer for the decoration of the hall:—

For the best collection of plants, not less than 8 feet high, in tubs, not less than 12,	$20·00
For the best 6,	15·00
Second best 6,	8·00
Third best 6,	4·00
Best 3,	6·00
Best single specimen,	3·00

The committee ask that any large specimens, not wanted for competition, which could be used in the decoration of the hall, as well as collections of smaller plants, and anything of horticultural interest generally, may be loaned by their possessors. In the regular schedule of premiums $20 is offered for the best design of cut flowers, suited to the decoration of the hall. The best care will be taken of the plants and other articles on exhibition. It would help the committee to properly prepare for their reception if exhibitors would send a list of their articles a few days prior to the meeting to J. E. Mitchell, Esq., Horticultural Hall, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The floral attractions last evening were especially beautiful; the fruit, however, save that grown in hot-houses, is wofully deficient in its usual flavor. Exhibitors mourn the absence of sun, that adds vinous richness to the summer fruits, and deplore the rains that have diminished their size and diluted their piquant flavor. The pears exhibited are comparatively insipid, while grapes and nectarines are luscious and rich to a degree.

Donald McQuinn, gardener to Joshua Longstreth, showed superb nectarines, while some splendid specimens were also shown by George Huster, gardener to Hon. Alexander Cummings, late of Colorado.

Grapes weighing several pounds to the bunch, grown under glass, were exhibited by Miss Hettie Trimble, of West Chester, who, we are told, has more than fifteen hundred pounds of them in a single grapery. Beginning as an amateur, she now is raising them for sale with signal success.

Mr. Felton showed forty-two varieties of vegetables, including several new tomatoes and celery of full size, grown in the unprecedented short period of six weeks.

Charles Harmar, Esq., Gray's Ferry road, showed the Harrison potato, a "murphy" of such fecundity as to yield oftentimes twenty-five in a hill.

President King introduced a variety of tomatoes averaging twenty inches in circumference, the largest, if not the best, ever exhibited.

Mr. Lorin Blodget showed tomatoes, grown against the garden wall of his residence, in South Broad street, that hung in clusters like currants, and attracted general attention.

In flowers Mr. Henry A. Dreer exhibited thirty varieties of gladioli, the Japan lily, nine inches in diameter, and baskets of cut flowers of wonderful beauty. Some attention was attracted also by the largeness and beauty of the asters, from the garden of Governor Cummings.

The usual display of hot-house plants was made—a feature of this city excelled by no other in the Union. Of out-door plants were shown scarcely any. Like fruits, they have suffered from super-saturation.

An interesting matter occurred during the business meeting. Mr. Thomas Meehan presented the annexed extract from the London *Gardener's Journal*:—

Mr. Meehan, the Chairman of the Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the analogue of our own Royal Horticultural Society, has kindly furnished us with the following details of the efforts being made in Philadelphia towards the furtherance of horticulture, botany, and other branches of natural science:—

"We have," he writes, "just opened a new hall for library and exhibition purposes. The auditorium is the largest in the United States—200 by 75 feet—and we have endeavored to make the whole building a first-class specimen of horticultural architecture. We have not yet commenced our interior decorations; these, with the building, will cost us probably $150,000. After we have got strengthened from our labors with the hall, we propose to try what we can do towards a Botanic and Horticultural Garden.

"We are also at work endeavoring to build a new hall for the Academy of Natural Sciences. We have already collected about 150,000 of the 250,000 dollars we think we shall want, and shall probably commence building by the end of the year. Our present Hall is one of the ornaments of the city, and the collections in some branches are, I suppose, not inferior to some of the best European ones. In conchology, herpetology, and ornithology, they are particularly good. There are over 25,000 mounted specimens of birds, besides many unarranged. The botanical department is not so full as some others, although the European, Asiatic, and North American are very well represented, the weakest collection being tropical plants. If any of our European friends could help us with authentic specimens of these plants, the aid would, I am sure, be liberally reciprocated with North American or other desiderata."

A letter to the same gentlemen from M. Van Houte was also read. M. Van Houte is Superintendent of the Royal Gardens at Ghent, Belgium, and offers, when Philadelphia establishes its botanical garden, to donate to it duplicates of every rare plant in the royal conservatories, of which duplicates exist.

President King pronounced this a most handsome offer, and a vote of thanks, in advance, was passed for it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—This organization, established in this city in May last, for the purpose of extending the influence of Sabbath Schools in every county in the State, is now fully under way. The first Normal Institute under the direction of the association will be held in the Presbyterian Church in Frankford, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of the present month, to be followed by another on the third Tuesday of September next, in the West Arch Street Church. These gatherings in Frankford will be composed of the teachers and friends of Sabbath Schools of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and other rural districts of the northern portions of the city. On Wednesday afternoon (28th) there will be a large gathering of children, with appropriate exercises. Rev. Prof. Osborn, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; R. G. Pardee, Esq., of New York; ex-Governor Pollock, and other well-known friends of the cause, will be present.

The object and aim of the institute will be to elevate the standard of Sabbath-school teaching—

1st. By diffusing a correct religious sentiment as to the importance of Sabbath-school teaching.

2d. To present and enforce the most effective means in order to the highest degree of success in teaching.

BAR MEETING.—A meeting of the members of the Bar was held yesterday, in the Supreme Court room, with reference to the death of William V. Hieskill, Esq. William M. Meredith, Esq., was called to the chair, and Robert H. McGrath appointed Secretary.

James E. Gowen, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the members of the Philadelphia Bar here assembled have heard with deep sensibility of the death of their late associate, William B. Hieskell, Esq.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Hieskell we deplore the loss of one admired for his professional learning and ability, honored for his integrity, and beloved for his genial and amiable disposition.

That we tender our most respectful and profound sympathy to the family of our departed friend in their heavy bereavement.

That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to communicate these resolutions to the family of Mr. Hieskell.

Addresses were made by Mr. Gowen, and by George W. Biddle, James H. Horn, and Peter McCall, Esqs.

The Chairman appointed as the committee under the resolution the following gentlemen:—Messrs. James E. Gowen, George W. Biddle, James H. Horn, Peter McCall, and Samuel Hood, Esq., and, on motion, the officers of the meeting were added to the committee.

A NEW SWINDLING DODGE.—A new swindling dodge has come to light in West Philadelphia, whereby a gentleman was victimized yesterday out of four dollars. The facts are these:—The West Philadelphian was waited upon by an individual who represented that he had two tons of coal aboard of a vessel, and having no use for it, was anxious to dispose of it at four dollars a ton. The gentleman consented to the purchase, and in the afternoon a ton reached the residence. The individual was on hand, and when the coal was put in demanded four dollars of the occupant, which amount was paid to him. Later in the day another ton arrived, and with it came a bill for two tons of coal purchased from a coal yard in the vicinity. The West Philadelphian set about making an investigation, and to his astonishment found that he had been victimized. The swindler had ordered the coal from a neighboring yard, and had given instructions to send it to such a residence.

EMIGRANT TRAVEL OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—There has been a large increase in the number of emigrants passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as compared with the previous years. The following shows the number for each month since January 1, 1867:—

January	1198	May	3751
February	942	June	4529
March	1937	July	4501
April	3199		
Total			19,962

The emigrants are principally mechanics and farmers seeking homes in the far distant West.

SCARCITY OF MACKEREL.—Last week the entire number of this general article of food which arrived from the bay amounted to two hundred and sixty barrels, and the fleet are reported to be doing but little. In view of the scarcity of both bay and shore mackerel, prices are advancing, as the supply is less than the demand. The whole stock of bay thus far brought in does not exceed 500 barrels. Last year, at this time, about 8000 barrels had arrived.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of Mrs. Catharine Hickey, No. 304 Union street, was robbed on Monday night of forty dollars and cloth valued at one hundred dollars. There were circumstances which led to the belief that a domestic in the house carried off the property.

CHAIN CABLE RECOVERED.—Members of the Harbor Police picked up on Monday night about five thousand pounds of chain cable, which it was supposed had been stolen.

—Ball's statue of Edwin Forrest, which has just arrived in Boston from Italy, was privately exhibited in that city on Saturday. The Boston *Post* says:—"The statue is six feet six inches in height, and represents 'Coriolanus' replying to 'Virgilia,' his wife, 'Volumnia,' his mother, and 'Valeria,' who beseech him to spare Rome. Perhaps no better attitude could have been selected. The moment is one of power, strength, dignity, and pride, and these qualities the artist has evolved with remarkable skill. The right foot is thrown forward. In the right hand is a scroll, and the left supports the drapery of the toga. A portion of the chest, the arms, and legs are superbly chiselled, and the marble seems alive with the muscular mightiness for which the great tragedian is so noted. In fact, the posture of the figure, its detail of development, the drapery, the form and inclination of the head, the expression of the features, even—for marble is capable of such when touched by the quickening hand of genius—the entire work indicates very clearly that Mr. Ball studied his subject well, and has labored with equal zeal and success. The impression made on the visitor as he gazes upon the statue is that it is instinct with life; that there is grace, character, and purpose in every inch of the marble; and that it was committed to fortunate hands. The statue rests upon a square pedestal, upon the front of which are the mask and numerous emblems of the tragic muse. The history of the statue is this:—In 1863 ten gentlemen, the majority of whom are Bostonians, subscribed $1000 for a statue of Mr. Forrest. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Ball spent some time in Philadelphia, where every facility necessary in making the studies for his model was afforded him by Mr. Forrest. A year or more since he sailed for Italy for the purpose of putting the statue in marble, and it reached this city in a complete state a few days since. The future of the statue is not known further than that it will be exhibited in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Inasmuch as a majority of the subscribers reside in Boston, may we not hope that here will be its resting-place—here where the tragedian was first thoroughly recognized and his genius first pronounced upon?"

—The operatic season at Covent Garden was brought to a close on the 3d. Her Majesty's Theatre also closed on the 10th.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..........5·18 MOON RISES..........10·27
SUN SETS..........6·47 HIGH WATER..........5·37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Union	Southampton	New York	Aug. 6
New York	Southampton	New York	Aug. 6
Fulton	Havre	New York	Aug. 7
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. —
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 24
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, Hingham, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. A. Hallock, Crowell, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Aid, Smith, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, Providence, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, do.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr R. Vaux, Whittaker, Boston, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Boston, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Chelsea, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, Providence, do.
Schr Nellie Potter, Somers, Anasquan, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, do.
Schr F. R. Baird, Bernard, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, Portsmouth, do.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Providence, J. R. White & Co.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, Washington, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr A. Pitman, Lambord, Marblehead, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr J. A. Doughty, Dukes, Petersburg, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr R. Law, York, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr K. J. Hoyt, Parker, Fortress Monroe, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr J. Worthington, Terry, Boston, Street & Co.
Schr A. E. Martin, Hewitt, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Plymouth, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. R. Weimore, Lippincott, Norfolk, do
Schr Clyde, Gage, Salem, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Armenia, Cole, Boston, Captain.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Georgetown, Captain.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Burgin, 7 days from Cardenas, with sugar to G. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Ridie, Quillen, 2 days from St. Martins, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, from Boston.
Schr D. Williams, Corson, from Boston.
Schr F. L. Porter, Small, from Boston.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, from Boston.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, from Boston.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr R. Vaux, Whittaker, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Boston.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston.
Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, from Boston.
Schr A. R. Weimore, Lippincott, from Providence.
Schr J. A. Hallock, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr Clyde, Gage, from Providence.
Schr Armenia, Cole, from Providence.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, from Hingham.
Schr N. Potter, Somers, from Danversport.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, from Lynn.
Schr J. Crockford, Jones, from Bristol.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Roxbury.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, from Portsmouth.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, from New Haven.
Schr K. J. Hoyt, Parker, from New Haven.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr A. Pitman, Lambord, from Marblehead.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr I. V. McCabe, Pickup, from Norwich.
Schr J. A. Doughty, Dukes, from Egg Harbor.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Myrtle, Cummins, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, returned on Monday night, leaky. Amount of damage not reported by cable.
Ship Thos. Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Barque Andes, Dalling, hence, at Portland 19th inst.
Barque Jupiter, Kuckins, hence for Bremen, was spoken 15th inst., lat. 39, lon. 67.
Barque Atlantic, DeHaan, hence, at Geestemunde 4th inst.
Barque Gitana, Thorensen, hence, at Liverpool 9th instant.
Barque Merrimac, Marshall, from Messina for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraltar 3d inst.
Barque L. Cook, Cook, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 10th inst.
Brig Mary Watkins, Williams, hence, at Portinllaen 7th inst.
Brig William Welsh, Strobridge, hence, at Genoa 6th inst.
Brig Attia Durkee, Butler, hence, at Helvoet 6th instant.
Brigs C. Eddy, Smith, and Lucy Ann, Rose, hence, at Salem 17th inst.
Brig C. Wesley, Ford, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Schrs D. G. Hulse, Tyler, and E. B. Emery, Clayton, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schrs F. R. Graham, Smith; R. Shaw, Shaw; E. L. Marts, Marts; J. J. Vaughn, Vaughn; M. Tilton, Fritzinger; J. B. Austin, Davis; J. Allderdice, Jackaway; and J. Porter, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Maria Jane, Malony, hence for St. John, N. B., before reported, ran ashore 8th inst. on the lower point of Brigantine Beach, and went to pieces in about two hours. Crew saved. The Maria Jane registered 122 tons, new measurement, rated A2½, was built at Eastport, Me., in 1851, and hailed from St. Andrews, N. B.

Schr Joseph Holmes, hence for Port Royal, S. C., is ashore east of Hatteras Inlet; steward drowned, masts gone, and vessel breaking up.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Commissioners of Pilotage report SE. Pass Bar and Nigger Head Point Buoys gone adrift.
Georgetown, S. C., August 14, 1867.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
50,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·25	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·15	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t1231]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President,
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary
2 22fmw

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 3l fmwim

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BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY Likes it. 6 12wa24t

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7½rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp½ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12½

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24½

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15½

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
August 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called. [8 17 3t

---

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 78

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
August 22, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 16 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 23, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [8 17 5t

To Paper Manufacturers and Others.
BLEACHED LINEN WASTE.
On Friday Morning Next,
23d instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, 15 bales extra quality selected and clean-packed bleached linen waste, just imported. [8 19 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
August 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 21 5t

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J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street

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1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
Will include
THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.
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GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.
Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.
Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17t24

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Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale.

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Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, STOVES, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior cabinet furniture. Also, household furniture from families declining housekeeping. [8 20 2t

PIANO-FORTE.
One rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octaves, by William Common. One mahogany case piano-forte.
BY ORDER OF SHERIFF,
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction store, will be sold a lot of household furniture, carpets, etc. [8 20 3t

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FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS (Successors to A. HOLLAND), No. 1203 MARKET Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, ETC.
On Thursday, 22d instant,
Commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1203 Market street, over 10,000 quires of Blank Work—Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Invoice Books, Records, Dockets, Pass Books, Receipt Books, Scrap Books, and an immense variety of Blank Books of all styles and patterns, Writing Papers, Envelopes, Stationery, Portfolios, Inkstands, etc. etc., being the whole stock of a Blank Book and Stationery Establishment. [8 20 2t

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1867.

Mr. Chase and His Assailants.

We have already spoken fully in these columns concerning the recent gratuitous and wholly unwarranted attacks upon the reputation of Chief Justice Chase. The subject derives additional interest from the following allusion to it in a private letter written by Mr. Chase since the charges spoken of were made. He says:—

> "The article in the *World*, of New York, is in an excellent spirit, and not far from correct. But I don't want to be represented as particularly poor or particularly disinterested. I think I am worth now about one hundred thousand dollars. I should, at any rate, be quite willing to take that sum in 5-20s, and make a clear conveyance of all I have in the world to anybody who will pay my debts. I would willingly be worth a great deal more if I knew of an honest way to get worth more. All that the people are interested in knowing is that I haven't a cent which of right belongs to them. I didn't serve them to make money out of them, but to save money for them, and I really feel that the rascals who are slandering me ought to be denounced, and this mean attempt to injure me in the public esteem exposed. It is much more important to the people than it is to me that those who have served them faithfully shall be fully and generously sustained; otherwise rascality will be at a premium, and those who are trying to make them suspect me will run their arms to the shoulders in their money-bags."

A career of distinguished public service, and a character of acknowledged probity in all the walks of life, *ought* to have shielded such a man as Chief Justice Chase from the assaults of even the most reckless and abandoned malice. But while they have not done this, they have rendered the public mind proof against the influence of such assaults when made. Outside the ranks of public thieves and plunderers, who naturally fall into the habit of sneering at all possibility of honor or integrity on the part of those in official station, we do not believe that there is a man in the United States who really thinks that the distinguished ex-Secretary of the Treasury prostituted his high office to the ends of private gain. The gratifying and most honorable alacrity with which many prominent Democratic journals have repelled this vile assault upon the Chief Justice, shows that the public mind is still very far from that condition, most ominous of national corruption and decay, when *universal suspicion* is the rule. It shows that the personal reputation of our distinguished public men is not yet at the mercy of every moral ruffian who may choose to assault them. It is all-important, as Mr. Chase suggests, that the people should generously sustain those who have faithfully served them. The consciousness of appreciation and approval is a reward most grateful to the deserving public servant, and one which he has richly earned. In times like these, when there are so much of fraud and rascality connected with many branches of the public service, the distinction between integrity and venality should be well marked by the people. The corrupt functionary should be made to feel the weight of popular odium, and his ill-gotten gains should only serve to mark him the more deeply for reprobation; while, on the other hand, the faithful and incorruptible officer should enjoy—in addition to that reward which none can deprive him of, the approval of his own conscience—the satisfaction also of the appreciation and honor of his fellow-citizens.

In our own estimation, not the least of the many noble qualities which have instinctively turned the hearts of the people towards Mr. Chase in this crisis of our national life, when, if ever, we have need of a great statesman at the helm of public affairs, is his acknowledged integrity, his inflexible opposition to all schemes of extravagance, and to every species of rascality in connection with the affairs of government. All thoughtful men must feel that one of our greatest dangers arises from the tremendous demoralization, the downright fraud and theft, which have crept into every branch of the public service. This must be speedily checked, or the nation will go to ruin. And we know of nothing that would go so far to check it and to restore honesty and integrity to every department of the Government, as to have at the head of affairs a great statesman and an honest man.

End of the American Legation at Rome.

The Cable gives us the following paragraph:—

> "Rome, August 20.—The mission of the United States at the Holy See having been discontinued, the American Legation in this city is closed."

The information thus conveyed to us will be welcomed by a great majority of the people of the United States. There is a double reason why the legation at Rome should be discontinued. In the first place, there never should have been a Minister there. There is no necessity for such an additional expense. Canton, far larger and more important than the Pontifical States, has only a Consul, and why we should send a Minister was always a cause of surprise. Most of the Protestant powers have only a consular office. Prussia long ago abolished her legation, while Great Britain has not for two and a half centuries had any diplomatic representative. Why, then, should we? We give none to Saxony, or Bohemia, or Cuba; why should we send a Minister Extraordinary to Rome?

But even if the power of the State was sufficient to justify such an honor being paid to it, yet the conduct of the Papal Government emphatically demands that we assert our dignity and our principles, and withdraw our Minister. Despite the denial of General King, there can be but little doubt that the Cardinal had ordered the discontinuance of the Protestant Chapel within the walls of the city. By the laws of the Pope, all worship not Roman Catholic has been for centuries forbidden within the precincts of the Holy City. This rule, originating in the Middle Ages, is perfectly consistent with the spirit of the day which saw its birth, but is too far behind the liberal principles of America to be tamely submitted to. Holding as we do the opinion that perfect freedom of conscience is accorded by nature to each man, we do not intend to have our citizens driven beyond the walls of any city in order that they may worship God as they see fit. The storm of indignation provoked by the enforcement of the law against the Scotch Chapel has been the immediate occasion for the correction of a long-established evil, and the abolition of a useless homage to a spirit so illiberal as to be far beyond the toleration of our people. Holding, as all Americans do, that each man shall worship as his conscience dictates, the closing of the legation at Rome will be approved by our citizens, be they Protestant or Catholic.

Decapitated at Last.

The blow has at last fallen, and General Sheridan is to fight the Indians, after having reported in person in Washington. The pleasant prelude to entering on his new duties which is afforded him in the prospect of an interview with Mr. Johnson, will doubtless cheer him for the loss of his headquarters at New Orleans. Until yesterday we did not deem that, mad as he was, the President would actually remove an officer for doing his duty in a manner which meets the approval of all of the loyal North. But insane egotism has led Mr. Johnson to once more set up his opinion in opposition to that of all the North, and he blindly rushes to a fate which, for the good of the country, we had hoped to see averted. He has defied Congress, he has disobeyed the spirit of the law in removing Sheridan, and its letter in removing Stanton. The issue is daily forcing itself on the popular mind, that to allow this madman to continue at the head of the Government is cowardly as well as unpatriotic. The call for his impeachment is daily growing louder.

Merited.—General Sickles sends six men to hard labor in the Penitentiary for three months, and fines them each twenty-five dollars, for brutally whipping a colored girl in South Carolina. These wretches inflicted one hundred and forty-six lashes on the girl. The punishment seems to us by far too light. Such brutality should be rewarded with such condign punishment as to prevent any repetition in the future.

Victorious.—We are glad to see that in the match yesterday, between the Athletics and Mutual, our townsmen were successful. The game was a close one, and exceedingly well played on both sides. Score, 18 to 16.

Is the Sperm Whale Dying Out?—The amount of oil brought to market has steadily decreased during the past few years, owing, as the whalemen say, to the diminution in the number of whales, and consequent difficulty in securing a full cargo. Some members of the whale family—the sperm whale, for example—are, it is said, gradually becoming extinct, and in a few years—ethnologically speaking—a sperm whale will be as rare a sight to the seaman as Melville's "Moby Dick." Meantime, however, right-whaling goes on as briskly as ever, the chief difference being the changes of ground rendered necessary by the retirement of the right-whale further and further from the tracks of navigation. The northern fleet from New Bedford this season numbers one hundred and two vessels—in the Ochotsk, Arctic, and Kodiack seas. Of these seventy-two are in the Arctic, twenty in the Ochotsk, and ten on the Kodiack ground. Nineteen of the fleet are expected to recruit in the fall at San Francisco, and eighty-three at Honolulu. If the average quantity of oil and bone is taken, there will be between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels of oil and 1,000,000 pounds of bone to ship from Honolulu next November and December to New York and Bremen.

The Great Fire in London.

Cassell's Magazine has an interesting paper on the great fire in London, during the reign of Charles II, two hundred years ago. We quote:—

A very scarce book, written by a good and fervid Nonconformist preacher, who himself saw the fire, describes the horror of that time with the most vivid truthfulness, and with a religious feeling as earnest as it is simple. For forty miles round London there was no darkness for four consecutive nights; the lurid glare of a furnace shone on the downs of Surrey and the hop fields of Kent. The vast deluge of smoke rolled for fifty miles over the adjoining counties, right away across Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, Essex, and Berkshire. When the thousands of houses were blazing at once, "the noise, crackling, and thunder" of the impetuous flames, leaping, roaring, and ravening from street to street, was like "a hideous storm," horribly blended with the screams and shrieks of women and children, the trample of the frightened crowds, the shouts of the engine men, the bursting of exploded houses, intentionally blown up to stop the fire, and the crushing fall of towers and churches. The air was so hot that in places no one could approach the conflagration. The courts of the Exchange were filled with sheets of fire, and the statues of the kings falling at once, the great building itself presently fell, too, with the roar of an earthquake.

"Rattle, rattle, rattle," says the Nonconformist preacher writing, before the ruins were cold, "was the noise which the fire struck upon the ear round about, as if there had been a thousand iron chariots beating upon the stones; and if you turned your eye to the opening of the streets where the fire was come, you might see in some places whole streets at once in flames that issued forth as if they had been so many great forges from the opposite windows, which, folding together, were united in one great flame throughout the whole street; and then you might see the houses tumble, tumble, tumble, tumble from one end of the street to the other with a great crash, leaving the foundation open to the view of the heavens."

At night the great canopy of smoke, reddened by the fire, seemed to cover the whole city with flame; by day the smoke darkened the sun, which, if it did not look forth, resembled a red-hot globe. Wrapped in a dismal shadow, travellers rode for miles beyond London, though the sky, but for the smoke of the burning city, was all the same bright and pure, and of a stainless summer blue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

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PRACTICAL ENGINEERS AND Machinists are invited to examine WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR, at Kenderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where it has been in daily operation for two months. It is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for the generation of steam. It can be manufactured and sold 30 per cent. less than any other Boiler, and yet net the manufacturer a large profit. A Company is about to be organized to manufacture these Boilers. One thousand shares of stock are offered at $50 a share, yielding $50,000, of which $25,000 will be applied to the erection of a Foundry and Machine Shop, capable of manufacturing ten sections a day of eight horse power each. This Boiler has advantages that must make it supersede every other Boiler in use, and the attention of all persons interested in Steam Boilers is requested to the one now in daily operation on Coates street.

A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 16tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

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Admission, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts. 8 21 4t

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $500, No. 842, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 wa12t*

DIAMONDS FOR CHARITY!

The World-famous Yacht Henrietta, that won the Ocean Race, has been Bought from her late Proprietor,

AND WILL BE ONE OF THE AWARDS!

A FARM of 600 acres, worth $60,000, and one single Present of the guaranteed value of $200,000 in Greenbacks.

The proceeds of this Great Benevolent Enterprise are devoted to founding

A NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, AT GETTYSBURG, FOR CRIPPLED AND DISABLED VETERANS OF THE LATE WAR.

$300,000 of Diamonds to be Given Away, and a Total of 3807 Awards.

This enterprise, in view of its noble object, and the impossibility of erecting Soldiers' Homes, such as the Palace of the Invalides in Paris, by private benevolence, has been

SPECIALLY CHARTERED AND INCORPORATED BY THE PENSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,

in an Act bearing date March 6, 1867.

Under and by authority of the Act above mentioned, the Supervisors appointed to raise funds—in such manner as they may deem proper, have, after consultation with the friends of the measure, concluded to have a GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. They see the success achieved by an individual, for his own benefit, when offering the large inducements to the public of an Opera House; and they cannot think for a moment that the American people will be less generous for so noble a purpose as the erection of a Home for those who became disabled in fighting for the Union.

This is to be

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION,

free for all crippled and invalid soldiers.

THE PLAN TO RAISE FUNDS.

Two hundred and twenty thousand subscribers, at five dollars each, for which each will receive a splendid Chromo-Lithographic View of the Battle-field, twenty-four by thirty inches, worth the price of the subscription. This great work of art is now in the hands of the engravers. Besides this, each subscriber will have a chance for the awards to be made, including among them the splendid present of the guaranteed value of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash.

To the public we now earnestly appeal. The inducements are such that every one should subscribe.

First. Gratitude to those who left home and friends to fight the battles for the Union. We appeal to you to aid in giving them a Home, now that the fate of war has rendered them unable to work for a living.

Second. For a subscription of $5 you have a chance for the Grand Award valued at $200,000—in itself a magnificent fortune; besides 3806 chances for other valuable awards, including $300,000 of Diamonds. And if you get none of these, and should you also fail to win the world-famous yacht "HENRIETTA," you get the full worth of your money in the splendid Picture of the great battle-field of Gettysburg, with the gratification of knowing that your money goes to provide a Home for the crippled and loyal soldiers of our late terrible civil war.

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

It has been determined to make the awards on SATURDAY, November 30, next, or at an earlier day, if the subscriptions are all taken sooner.

3807 AWARDS, AS FOLLOWS:

First Award. A Present of the guaranteed value of $200,000.

Second. One of the finest farms in the State of New York, situated about thirty-five miles back of Newburgh, in Sullivan county—600 acres; together with all the stock, farming utensils, etc. There are on it a splendid Mansion, Saw and Grist Mills, a lake stocked with fish, etc; in fact, everything complete and in good order. This farm is valued at $60,000.

Third. The CELEBRATED YACHT "HENRIETTA," the winner of the great Atlantic Race, valued at $50,000. $300,000 of Diamonds and precious stones, all of the finest quality. They were purchased principally from citizens of the South during the war. They are certified to by the best diamond importers and setters in the United States, and warranted to be all genuine. These Diamonds are divided into 103 awards, as follows:—

1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	$30,000
2 awards—2 sets of Diamond Brooch and Ear-rings, each $25,000	50,000
1 award—1 set Diamond Brooch and Ear-rings	15,000
2 " Diamond Necklace—one $7000, and one $8000	15,000
1 " Diamond Cross	6,000
2 " Diamond Cluster Pin, $5000; Brooch, $5,000	10,000
1 " Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch, and Pin	5,000

There are 50 awards of single-stone Diamond Pins, Rings, etc., from $4000 down to $1000; and 43 awards from $800 down to $50.

500 awards—guaranteed value of $20 each	$10,000
1000 awards—guaranteed value of $10 each	10,000
2200 awards—guaranteed value of $5 each	11,000

Office of the Association,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

All orders will be promptly and faithfully filled. Address

COLONEL J. D. HOFFMAN,
SECRETARY.
1t No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GREAT FIRE IN THE WEST INDIES.

1300 BUILDINGS BURNED, BUT NOT THE HERRING SAFE.

Controllers' Office,
St. Kitts, W. I., 11th July, 1867.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were present at the opening of a FIRE-PROOF SAFE, made by Farrel, Herring & Co., of Philadelphia, which Safe had been exposed to one of the severest fires that has ever been witnessed in the Island of St. Kitts; and a gentleman who was present at the severe fires in Demerara in the year 1864, says they were not to be compared to this, by which the entire mercantile property was entirely destroyed, and the store in which this Safe was was burned to the ground, and continued burning for over two days, and was taken out on the third, and from thence brought to this office, when the Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin, Papers, and Books were found intact.

In witness whereof we have hereunto attached our seal and signature.

{SEAL}
G. J. EVELYN,
JOHN CARDEN, 1st Clerk.
MONTAGUE GIBSON,
of J. Gibson & Son, Antigua.
R. F. LORRE.

Consulate of United States of America,
St. Christopher, July 11, 1867.

I, Emill Laprune Delisle, Consul of the U. S. of America for St. Christopher and dependencies thereof, do certify the above signatures to be entitled to full faith and credit.

Given under my hand and seal of this Consulate, the year and date as above written.

Emill L. Delisle,
U. S. Consul.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, the only place these celebrated Safes can be obtained in this city. 8 15 thsw 3t

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 15c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 53c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
2 2¼ ABOVE RACE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 BLANKETS, ALL QUALITIES.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS AND LINENS

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, A FULL ASSORTMENT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. [4 2 wam3mrp

NO. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS. DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH. THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY. SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. wfm6m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY!

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE GLOBE EDITION OF BULWER'S NOVELS, THE LAST OF THE BARONS.

BY SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

Complete in 1 volume, 16mo. With Frontispiece. Printed on tinted paper. Bound in fine green morocco cloth. Price, $1·50.

For sale by Booksellers generally, or sent by mail on receipt of price, by [8 19 mw2t

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NOS. 715 AND 717 MARKET STREET.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.

All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE OF Union Pacific Railroad Bonds, FIRST MORTGAGE,

Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,

FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.

Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ATOMIC GATHERINGS.—The cost of repairing culverts in and about the city, damaged by the rain, will exceed $20,000.——Fish are not in great demand now: the deluging torrents have diluted the waters of the rivers with obnoxious substances, and tainted their scaly inhabitants.——Let the people who now are building in various parts of the city not forget to plant rows of shade trees before their dwellings; they beautify the appearance of the street, and enhance the comfort of the inhabitants.——If, by some *coup de main*, the whole vicinity round about Seventh and South streets, and through Bedford street, could be heavily powdered with chloride of lime, or some other and if possible, stronger disinfectant, dreadful diseases could be averted, and the citizens would pass through these places without having their olfactories almost singed by the noxious vapors that arise therefrom.——Last night a man named Hiram Wendleck, not yet fully initiated into the many and prolific mysteries of city life, found himself in the midst of the Philistines of Shippen street. Like, and yet unlike, the Samson Agonistes of old, his manly strength was reft from him, not by pulling his sconce, but by muddling his brain, and while in this semi-conscious state his pocket became minus of a silver watch and some money.——The Fifth Police District abounds in street walkers, from girls just merging from their teens to superannuated and ghostly-appearing women. Lieutenant Connelly makes nightly raids upon them, with good success, as testified to by the everlasting gossip and contradiction and continuous babbling which issues from the cells.——A narrow escape has just been brought to light. During the late deluge, when the water coursed through some of our streets like a turbulent river, a little child was overthrown by its force, and carried with the rushing water to an inlet on Eighth street, near Callowhill, where it was caught and rescued.——A dark and mischievous youth named Henry Johnson was arrested for slashing open some bed-ticks and feather-bags with a razor, in Shippen street. This was for enjoyment. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

A NEW SWINDLING SCHEME.—It seems that men who are determined not to work, but live at the expense of others, have brains prolific with swindling schemes whereby to increase their pecuniary possessions. We learn of another—a disgraceful act which occurred but lately. A man said to be red-faced, red whiskered, and pursy, with the air of a grandee, came to Philadelphia and obtained the services of about fifty Germans—who were far from being in even moderate circumstances, and then out of work—to pluck peaches for him in his extensive orchards near Delaware City. Only too rejoiced to get something to do, these fifty Germans gave their assent, and a day or two since, headed by their new-found employer, entered the railroad depot, from which they were to take the train to Delaware City. Before entering the cars, our large-faced but small-hearted man went to each of his employes, and collected $1·25 to pay their fare as a party, he averred. This sum each gave willingly out of their magic purses, which they hoped to well replenish soon; and this individual received about $65 in all. The train started with the party, and, when [illegible] miles out, the conductor came for his [illegible] The Germans referred him to their employer; but he, to their great astonishment, was nowhere to be found. The whole party were put off the train, and after waiting long and anxiously for their quondam friend and supposed benefactor, who never came, the truth burst upon them that they had been swindled out of what little they possessed, and were many miles away from their homes, with the darkness of night all around them.

ABOUT A HORSE.—Alfred Brogan, colored, bought a horse from one Frank Gunsenhauser for one hundred dollars, receiving a written guarantee that should any defect be found in the animal the money would be refunded. Alfred took the horse home, and while feeding him discovered that his jaw was affected to so great an extent as to prevent his eating—one side protruding. During the examination at the time of purchase the former owner had held the head in a proper position. Brogan, on the discovery of the defect, had the horse examined by a veterinary surgeon, and found one of his fore legs affected; and on informing the former owner of the fact, he (Gunsenhauser) refused to pay back the money, saying he would exchange the horse. Alfred "could not see it," and as he could not get his money, he had Gunsenhauser arrested, and Alderman Hurley bound him over in $600 bail to answer.

FOR SUMMER READING everybody is referred to the advertisement of Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers in another column, where will be found a list of the interesting romances of George W. M. Reynolds. This popular author has made a specialty of the scenes and characters peculiar to the Court of London, the "mysteries" of which he has vividly depicted in four different works. In addition to these novels, he has written much and ably on all the various phases of social life in the Old World, and his numerous romances have attained a wide-spread and just celebrity. They are just the sort of literary productions which serve best to while away the time in such dull, hot weather as that which now afflicts humanity.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Henry Schuelta, who drives a bread wagon, took it in his head this morning to thrash his uncle Charles. The uncle is a man far advanced in life, and was quietly standing in his doorway, at Tenth and Brown streets, this morning, when Henry drove up to the sidewalk, jumped to the pavement, and, without cause or provocation, proceeded to beat the old gentleman most unmercifully, bruising him about the sides and arms. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley, who bound him over to answer at court.

A SCANDALOUS ASSAULT.—A good German citizen named Christian Hagner, living near Sixth and Catherine streets, was returning home last night, when he was enticed into a lager beer saloon near his residence. During some conversation which occurred, he was knocked down and badly assaulted, being cut in the face by two men, said to be James Hailz and Heinrich Baumer. They will have a hearing.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN TOWN.—Yesterday afternoon ex-President James Buchanan reached this city from Cape May, New Jersey, where for some time past he has been sojourning for his health. Mr. Buchanan has been in very feeble health. He is now delayed at the Merchants' Hotel by a return of sickness. When recovered sufficiently to permit of travelling, he will start for home.

AN ANOMALY—THE CONCEDED WEAKER HALF THE STRONGER.—Upon complaint of Mr. Bahls, Eliza, his wife, was arrested. It seems that both being addicted to "hard drink" became somewhat intoxicated, and Eliza pounded her liege lord unmercifully. They live at No. 1312 Callowhill street. Alderman Plankinton held her in $600 bail to answer.

UP RIVER EXCURSIONS.—Resuming of the trips of the Edwin Forrest. This favorite steamer having been purchased by Messrs. Flanigan & Coane, has been improved, and has now recommenced her trips to Trenton and intermediate places up the river. Families will find these delightful excursions. See advertisement in our columns.

STEALING IRON CHAIN.—Alexander Magee and Richard Simons were arrested at Third and Noble streets, they being alleged accomplices in the stealing of 5000 pounds of iron cable which occurred yesterday. Alderman Becker held them in default of $1000 bail each.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Arthur McGaughey, alias Gouther, was arrested, and now awaits a hearing at the Central Station, on suspicion of having been concerned in the stealing of a horse and wagon from Germantown some time ago.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Gottlieb Franz, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon in Coopersville, sold liquor on Sunday, and was therefore arrested and held in $600 bail, by Alderman Senix, to answer.

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held this afternoon at the usual place, No. 515 Chesnut street. Members are requested to attend.

A DANGEROUS BREAK.—Yesterday the culvert on Lancaster Pike, near Market street, caved in, forming a dangerous pitfall.

MAD DOG.—Officer Mansh shot a rabid dog yesterday at Eighteenth and Rittenhouse streets.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES—
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close out Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FROM an examination of the circulars and pamphlets distributed by the Washington Library Company, setting forth at length the well-digested plan adopted in order to secure the early endowment of the Riverside Institute, every one will at once become impressed and interested in their laudable and patriotic movement. The plan is one adopted in strict accordance with the terms of the charter as granted the Washington Library Company by the Legislature of this State. In view of this fact, as well as that the funds to be raised are for the benefit of the orphans of our deceased braves who fell in the late war, Commissioner Rollins at once consented to exempt the revenue thus derived from all taxes. It was also from the same motives that Messrs. George A. Cooke & Co., bankers, No. 33 S. Third street, kindly offered to act as receivers for the Company, and it is with pleasure that we are able to state that the plan is meeting with that success so well deserved. The shares, selling at one dollar each, are going off rapidly. Each share, it will be remembered, not only secures at the time of purchase a beautiful steel-plate engraving, but guarantees one of the $300,000 worth of presents to be distributed next month. Let all call or send to the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and obtain a pamphlet setting forth in full the aim and object of the Washington Library Company, together with the benefit accruing to those who aid in this great charity.

LADIES, if you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste in the mouth; a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions of this description than

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For mothers nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is needed to impart temporary

STRENGTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virtues, will recommend its use in all cases As a

MEDICAL AGENT

it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters

ATTEST ITS VIRTUES,

and commend it to use.

"THROW physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—PLANTATION BITTERS.
They never fail.

This great Stomachic Healer is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Dizziness, Ague, Liver Complaints, Pain in the Side and Back, it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and *immediate* beneficial effect. Try it, suffering Dyspeptics, and be cured. Such are the assertions of those situated to know. From the vast amount of this article sold, it must have great merit.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the cost.

A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy, and Goitre, are but few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class, Jayne's Alterative is a reliable curative; by entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system. It, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

AUCTION SALE of an immense stock of Blank Books of all sizes and patterns, Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Receipt Books, Bill Books, Records, Dockets, Scrap Books, etc.; also, Stationery, Writing Papers, Envelopes, Portfolios, etc., on to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at Fitzpatrick & Brother's Auction Store, No. 1203 Market street—the whole to be sold without reserve, to close the stock of a blank book and stationery establishment closing business.

GENERAL GRANT sits in the Secretary of War's office and puffs his cigar, while we sit in our editorial office and puff Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental. The difference in the two puffs is, that the first ends in coming down with the smoke, and the latter with coming "down with the dust."

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, August 22, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

NEW CARPETS made up, and old carpets fitted and laid. Upholstering of any description done promptly and reliably, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 30 cents per pound. Try it.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

LACE, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains selling off to close our invoices. Truly great bargains offered at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING—
{ Largest assortment.
Best Styles.
Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
☞ Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

THIRD EDITION

THE BALTIMORE SCHUTZENFEST.

Another Jail Guest Pardoned.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Crack Shot of the Schutzenverein—Pardoned—Belle Boyd—Political Matters, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 21.—At the Schutzen festival yesterday, Frederick Kramer made the three best shots and won the silver goblet, and was crowned king of the festival with becoming pomp and ceremony. There was a large attendance and fine sport. President Johnson and other dignitaries from Washington, including some foreign embassies, visit the exhibition to-morrow.

Joseph Little, of Martinsburg, Va., convicted here recently of passing counterfeit money, and now in the Maryland penitentiary, was pardoned and released yesterday.

The celebrated Belle Boyd is now here, *en route* St. Louis.

The Democratic State Central Committee had a pow-wow at Barnum's last night—a Kilkenny cat fight progressing amongst their party now for offices.

From the West.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Despatches from Fort Hayes, August 14, say that the Indians are all around us, shooting every man that ventures out of camp. They have taken all the stock in this vicinity, and stopped work on the railroad beyond here.

About three hundred Kansas cavalry and thirty regulars started to-day for an Indian village on Saline river, with a view of destroying it. The savages are constantly menacing us, and Captain Corbin, commanding here, has barely men enough to hold this part of Kansas, and it will have to be abandoned unless more troops are sent to protect it.

A squaw captured in the late fight between the Pawnees and Cheyennes at Plum creek, states that it was the intention of the Cheyennes to attack a train at Elm creek, throw it off the track, and plunder it. The Cheyennes are expected to return in larger force soon, and renew the attack.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The United States vs. spirits, etc., A. N. Hassel claimant. The claimant admitted that there was sufficient cause for forfeiture, and if the matter went to trial the case, on the part of the United States, would require evidence from him that he would be unable to produce, and therefore he declined to prosecute his claim. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. spirits, etc., James Collins claimant. The United States had no evidence to offer in resistance to the claim, and therefore a verdict was taken for the claimant.

After considerable delay the criminal case of the United States vs. Thomas Noble was called. A jury was empanelled to try the case, and the other jurors were discharged until Monday next. The charge against the defendant was passing, attempting to pass, and having in his possession with intent to pass, counterfeit United States fractional currency notes—but the third count of the bill was the principal one

Officer Peter Dick testified that on the 2d of August the defendant was arrested in Pine alley, and on his way to the Alderman's office was seen to drop a package to the ground. This package was picked up by Policeman Hodge, and produced at the Alderman's office. The defendant was taken from the Alderman's office to the Station House, and that upon being searched there other notes were found upon him. But he could not identify the notes when produced in Court.

William L. DeBois, an employe in the Sub-Treasury Department, testified that the fifty-eight 50 cent notes handed him by the District Attorney were all counterfeits.

William Lister testified that he resided at the N. W. corner of Passyunk road and Shippen street: on the 2d of August the defendant passed him in custody of Officer Dick, and he saw him drop a package of notes while crossing the street; he (the witness) picked the notes up and gave them to Policeman Hodge: Officer Hodge handed him two notes, telling him to mark them; he did so, and identified them in Court; but the officer did not give him these notes until about half an hour after he had given them to the officer; he could not swear that the notes he had marked were the same he had picked up and given to the officer.

Officer John Hodge, of the Second District, testified that a few minutes after the defendant and Officer Dick passed him on the 2d of August, Mr. Lister, the preceding witness, handed him a package of notes; he showed them to the Alderman, and immediately received them back again; they were not out of his sight at the Alderman's office; he took them to the Station House; he marked one himself, and gave the rest to Sergeant Selby.

Sergeant Selby testified that the notes produced in Court he received from Officer Hodge, as that officer had stated, and marked them; they remained in his possession until he gave them over to the District Attorney. The defendant was searched at the Station House, and $40 in good money was found loose in his pockets, and one counterfeit fifty cent note. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—In the case of The Commonwealth vs. Patrick Finnegan, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, at his saloon, No. 408 Library street, before reported, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

The Grand Jury made their final presentment, setting forth that during the term they had acted upon 619 bills, 336 having been found true bills and 283 having been ignored, and urged the erection of a House of Correction. With the thanks of the Court and the public, the Grand Jury were discharged. The petit jurors were discharged for the term.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.—Yesterday James Nage and William Hewitt, boatmen belonging to Norristown, were guiding their boats through Fairmount locks, when they ran foul of some others. Officer Francis attempted to straighten things out, when the accused seized him by the neck, choked, and otherwise maltreated him. They were arrested and held by Alderman Massey to answer at Court.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

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FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
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PHILADELPHIA 22 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p]

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
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OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
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FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
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For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States 7 17 wsm6

FOURTH EDITION

MEXICO.

Maximilian in Captivity at Queretaro—Baron Lago's Official Report.

From the Vienna Official Abendpost, August 3.

The following despatch from Baron Lago, the Austrian Minister in Mexico, dated Mexico, June 25, with a postscript of June 28, contains an interesting and authentic account of the captivity of Maximilian at Queretaro:—

After overcoming the great difficulties laid in my way by the Lugartenlente-General Marquez, I succeeded in leaving Mexico on the 31st of May, and arrived, after a three days' journey via Tuloca and Celaya, at Queretaro on the night of the 3d of June. The day after I received permission from the Republican Commander-in-Chief, General Escobedo, to visit the Emperor whenever I pleased. I immediately went to the prison in the Convento de las Capuchinas, where I found his Majesty in bed suffering severely from dysentery, but full of mental vigor and courageous resolution. On the stairs and corridors leading to the chamber of his Majesty hundreds of soldiers were lying about, so that one had literally to step over them. The chamber itself was a cell at the end of a corridor on the first floor about ten paces long and six wide, and contained nothing but a camp-bed, a chest, two tables, an arm-chair, and four other chairs made of reeds; the floor was of common brick, the door and only window opened into the passage. Before the one stood a sentinel, before the other an officer lay on a straw mat. At night a general and three colonels stood sentinel before the imperial chamber with revolvers in their hands. On the same corridor were two other cells, where Generals Miramon and Mejia were imprisoned; they were allowed to communicate without hindrance with their sovereign. In two other smaller chambers were the Imperial body physician, Dr. Basch, and the two European servants of the Emperor. These three were not treated as prisoners. From the time of my arrival at Queretaro I was in daily communication for hours together with the Emperor, who treated me most graciously and kindly, and gave me every proof of his entire confidence. His Majesty also frequently saw my colleagues, the Prussian Minister, and the Belgian and Italian Charges d'Affaires, MM. Hooriks and Curtopassi, to whom he also showed himself most amiable and gracious. We soon came to the conclusion, in consequence of the most difficult and almost hopeless state of affairs, that the two lawyers who had arrived with us from Mexico, MM. Riva Palacio and Martinez de la Torre, could do more for their Imperial client at San Luis, the seat of the Republican Government, and where, therefore, the final decision would be made, than at Queretaro, where, however, the other two lawyers, Ortega and Vasquez, remained. A short time after their arrival at San Luis these two gentlemen telegraphed to us that their endeavors had totally failed, and especially that their chief demand—namely, the declaration that the court martial was incompetent to decide the Imperial cause—had been imperatively refused. This Court consisted of six Captains, with a Lieutenant-Colonel as President. The lawyers proposed that the cause should be tried either by a court martial composed of general officers or by a National Congress. At the request of the above-mentioned lawyers, who in the course of the day had sent us further details of the lamentable situation of affairs, the Prussian Minister, M. Magnus, immediately left for San Luis, in order, if possible, to obtain a better result, or at least a delay of the proceedings. In order to neglect nothing myself that might be of possible assistance to the Imperial prisoner, I offered to accompany the Prussian Minister, as he is not acquainted with the Spanish language, and his Secretary was compelled, by a severe attack of illness, to remain at Queretaro. The two lawyers who had remained, declared, however, solemnly, in the presence of my colleagues, that as a representative of Austria I should only injure the cause of the Emperor by appearing at San Luis, and I was thus compelled to relinquish the plan, for which the Emperor thanked me on the same evening, as he urgently required my presence with him. The Emperor had no hope whatever of any favorable result for his honor and life from the negotiations at San Luis; and as it appeared afterwards he was right. On the 12th and 13th of June the proceedings commenced in the town theatre of Queretaro. The Court Martial and the accused were on the stage, the audience in the boxes and stalls. The theatre was sparingly lighted up. Partly on account of his serious illness, but more especially from a profound resentment of the indignity proposed, his Majesty refused to appear under any condition less than the application of brute force, and the proceedings against him were for a time suspended; but Generals Miramon and Mejia were compelled to appear upon the stage. On the 14th the case against the Emperor was taken up, the lawyers for the defense having proved that the presence of the accused was not necessary for the legality of the proceedings. At another time I shall be able to report to your Excellency more at length in regard to the thirteen points of accusation and the defense. Besides the usurpation of supreme power, the kindling of a civil war, etc., one of the chief points of accusation consists in the sanction of the decree of October 3, 1864, in consequence of which, as the Liberals asert, 40,000 military executions took place throughout the country. On the 14th, MM. Hooriks, Curtopassi, Forest (late French Consul at Mazatlan, and confidential agent of the French Ambassador), and myself were arrested and taken to the headquarters of General Escobedo. Here, by order of that General and without any reason being given, it was intimated that we must leave Queretaro within two hours. We had hardly time secretly to inform the Emperor of the measure taken against us, and to collect our effects, before a second order arrived from headquarters that we were to leave the town immediately. A quarter of an hour afterwards we were on our road, an adjutant of Escobedo giving us on leaving a passport to Cuantitlan Tambaya for us all, and informing us that the General had given orders that if we did not immediately leave Queretaro, or if we returned during the next seven or eight days, it would cost us our lives (*los costara la vida*). After a very fatiguing journey we reached Tambaya on the 16th, and here we heard that General Marquez appeared to have no thoughts of surrendering the City of Mexico, but continued to plunder and torture the inhabitants in the most shameless way, at the same time daily proclaiming victories of the Emperor, and his near approach to the city. The famine in that city had reached a frightful pitch, and a third of the inhabitants had already migrated to the villages around held by the Liberals, where they were suffering extreme misery, and contagious diseases were beginning to spread. In the Liberal camp the exasperation against Marquez, the other Imperial Generals, and the foreign officers and soldiers still serving in Mexico, was unbounded, as they could not suppose them to be still ignorant of the fate that had overtaken the Emperor. They accused them, therefore, of prolonging bloodshed, without any hope of success, from sheer obstinacy and hatred, and all the higher Mexican and European officers were in consequence on the list of those who were to suffer death when the city was taken. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor had pointed out the Lugartenlente Gen. Marques to me and my colleagues as the greatest traitor, who, ever since he had left Queretaro, had constantly acted in direct opposition to the orders which had been sent him. The Emperor told me that General Marquez had never been authorized to go to Puebla, but that his orders had been to march with the garrison of Mexico, and the funds in the Treasury there, to Queretaro, where the Emperor would then have fought a decisive battle with the chief army of the Liberals, of the favorable result of which he entertained no doubt. All these plans failed in consequence of the disobedience of General Marquez, who never sent one courier nor one centavo to Queretaro. After the return of Gen. Marquez had been vainly expected for some weeks, and after many invariably successful partial engagements with an enemy six times as numerous as his own army, it had been resolved to give up Queretaro and to march upon Mexico. On the 15th of May the march was to have commenced in the morning, but at 3 o'clock the traitor Lopez—Colonel of the cavalry regiment De la Emperatriz, and in command at the fortified Convento de la Cruz, the key of the position at Queretaro—surrendered his post to the enemy. The Emperor told me, also, that he had taken some cavalry to the fortified hill on the west side of the town—the Cerro de la Campana—with the intention of rallying his troops. There he had waited for General Miramon, who had, however, in the meantime, been badly wounded in the face and taken prisoner. Thus the valuable time that might have sufficed to enable them to cut their way through the enemy was uselessly lost. When the Emperor heard of the fate of Miramon it was too late to think of escape. The greater number of the imperial troops—who, as well as their leaders, had behaved with the greatest courage and devotion during the siege—had been surprised and scattered, or made prisoners. Even General Mejia advised the Emperor to surrender, as they were under a terrific fire of shell, and hostile columns were advancing to storm the position. The Emperor then himself took a white flag, and surrendered to General Riva Palacio, son of the present counsel for his defense. Four days before the traitor Lopez had been at the headquarters of General Escobedo and had offered to betray his master for 2,000 ounces of gold, but he afterwards received no more than 7000 plastres. As the Emperor himself told me, Lopez had betrayed him and his troops for about 11 reals a head. Arrived at Tacubaya, I immediately sent official information of the surrender of Queretaro and the captivity of the Emperor to the Austrian officers in Mexico, and communicated to them that an autograph letter from His Majesty, desiring them to avoid all further shedding of blood, had been sent to them by M. Magnus, but had probably been intercepted by General Marquez, and that they must now, therefore, consider themselves responsible to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria for the life of every Austrian soldier that should hereafter be uselessly sacrificed. I also offered to meet Colonel Count Khevenhuller between the trenches at night time, and by a personal interview to convince him of the authenticity of the news from Queretaro. At the same time I put myself in personal communication with the Republican General-in-Chief, Porfirio Diaz, in order to obtain favorable conditions for the Austrian troops.

What follows in the despatch of Baron Lago is already well known. Mexico capitulated, but the Minister had succeeded in obtaining favorable terms for his countrymen, and the Austrian troops, to the number of 150 officers and 500 to 600 men from Mexico, and 17 officers and 50 to 60 men from Queretaro, are now on their way home. The Austrians who had been in Mexico marched from there for Puebla on the 28th of June.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New	101¾	2 sh Read R	52¼
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s... 2d	97	50 do	52⅛
10 sh Cam & Am	128	100 do ... s10	52¾
28 sh Far & M Bk	142½	100 sh Hest'vle... s60	12½
500 sh Ocean Oil ... ls	4	100 sh Phil & Erie	28½
48 sh Penna R	53¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, Old	97¾	500 sh Read ... s5wn	52 1-16
200 sh Sch N Pf ... s60	28¾	500 do ... s5wn	52 1-16
4 sh Cam & Am ... ls	127½	100 do ... 2d	52 1-16
100 sh Read ... s5	52 1-16	100 do	52 1-16

MARRIED.

GRIFFITH—DECHERT.—On the 20th instant, at the Church of the Saviour, by the Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., Rev. CHARLES EDWARD GRIFFITH, of Atchison, Kansas, to ANNIE PORTER, daughter of the late Elijah Dechert, of this city. *

HORSTMAN—BEAL.—On the 19th instant, by Rev. J. Dickerson, No. 876 N. Sixth street, Mr. LEONARD HORSTMAN to Miss ELLA BEAL, all of this city.

McCLELLAN—MORROW.—August 5, 1867, at No. 149 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. ALEXANDER McCLELLAN and Miss CATHARINE MORROW, both of this city.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 18th instant, after a short illness, LEWIS ALEXANDER, in the 56 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 336 Dugan street, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 10½ o'clock. To proceed to Olive Cemetery.

ALLMENDINGER.—On the night of the 20th instant, CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, Sr., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. ***

BECK.—On the 18th instant, ANNIE E., wife of T. C. Beck, and daughter of Catherine and the late John McCormick.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Catherine McCormick, 215 Lombard street, on Thursday afternoon, August 22, at 4 o'clock.

BOYLES.—On the morning of Wednesday, the 21st instant, JAMES BOYLES, Jr.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

SCHOFIELD.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., JAMES SCHOFIELD, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Industry Lodge, No. 130, I. O. of O. F.; also the members of Manayunk Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4225 Main street, Manayunk, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SIMPSON.—On the 17th instant, Mr. THOMAS L. SIMPSON.

The relatives and friends of the family, Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., and officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M.; Hope Lodge, No. 93, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Zion Encampment; Shiffler Hose, and Weccacoe and Southwark Steam Fire Engine Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1325 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SINGERLY.—On the 19th instant, PAMELIA A. wife of William M. Singerly, and daughter of Thomas C. Jones, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Joseph Singerly, Broad and Jefferson streets, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, of congestion of the brain, JOHNNIE, only child of John Russell and Rose Young, aged 2 years 3 weeks and 3 days.

PORCELAIN, LIGNUM VITÆ, APPLE Wood, Brass and Iron Wheel Table, Chair, Bracket and Bed Casters, with pivots, screws, or sockets. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PETULANT, FAULT-FINDING HUSBAND, who loses his temper over the discomforts of every returning wash day, may do something practical towards lessening them, and economize in the cost of his linen besides, by sending a Cog-Wheel Clothes Wringer to his home. They are sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FIRE AND THIEF DETECTORS COMBINED with letter or newspaper inlets, which may be inserted into store doors, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18§p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
1 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

CLARET WINE.

VERY FINE
TABLE CLARET,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO, WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthstp] PHILADELPHIA.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
[No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

MIMICRY AMONG ANIMALS.

Mimicry and Other Protective Resemblances Among Animals.

From the Westminster Review.

There is no more convincing proof of the truth of a comprehensive theory than its power of absorbing and finding a place for new facts, and its capability of interpreting phenomena which had been previously looked upon as unaccountable anomalies. It is thus that the law of universal gravitation and the undulatory theory of light have become established and universally accepted by men of science. Fact after fact has been brought forward as being apparently inconsistent with them, and one after another these very facts have been shown to be the consequences of the laws they were at first supposed to disprove. A false theory will never stand this test. Advancing knowledge brings to light whole groups of facts which it cannot deal with, and its advocates steadily decrease in numbers, notwithstanding the ability and scientific skill with which it may have been supported. The great name of Edward Forbes did not prevent his theory of "Polarity in the Distribution of Organic Beings in Time," from dying a natural death; but the most striking illustration of the behavior of a false theory is to be found in the "Circular and Quinarian System" of classification propounded by MacLeay, and developed by Swainson, with an amount of knowledge and ingenuity that have rarely been surpassed. This theory was eminently attractive, both from its symmetry and completeness, and from the interesting nature of the varied analogies and affinities which it brought to light and made use of. The series of Natural History volumes in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia," in which Mr. Swainson developed it in most departments of the animal kingdom, made it widely known; and in fact for a long time these were the best and almost the only popular text-books for the rising generation of naturalists. It was favorably received too by the older school, which was perhaps rather an indication of its unsoundness. A considerable number of well-known naturalists either spoke approvingly of it, or advocated similar principles, and for a good many years it was decidedly in the ascendant. With such a favorable introduction, and with such talented exponents, it must have become established if it had had any germ of truth in it; yet it quite died out in a few short years, its very existence is now a matter of history, and so rapid was its fall that its talented creator, Swainson, perhaps lived to be the last man who believed in it.

Such is the course of a false theory. That of a true one is very different, as may be well seen by the progress of opinion on the subject of Natural Selection. In less than eight years "The Origin of Species" has produced conviction in the minds of a majority of the most eminent living men of science. New facts, new problems, new difficulties as they arise are accepted, solved, or removed by this theory; and its principles are illustrated by the progress and conclusions of every other well established branch of human knowledge. It is the object of the present article to show how it has recently been applied to connect together and explain a variety of curious facts which had long been considered as inexplicable anomalies.

Perhaps no principle has ever been announced so fertile in results as that which Mr. Darwin so earnestly impresses upon us, and which is indeed a necessary deduction from the theory of Natural Selection—namely, that none of the definite facts of organic nature, no special organ, no characteristic form or marking, no peculiarities of instinct or of habit, no relations between species or between group of species, can exist, but which must now be or once have been useful to the individual or the races which possess them. This great principle gives us a clue which we can follow out in the study of many recondite phenomena, and leads us to seek a meaning and a purpose of some definite character in minutiæ which we should be otherwise almost sure to pass over as insignificant or unimportant.

The adaptation of the external coloring of animals to their conditions of life has long been recognized, and has been imputed either to an originally created specific peculiarity or to the direct action of climate, soil, or food. Where the former explanation has been accepted, it has completely checked inquiry, since we could never get any further than the fact of the adaptation. There was nothing more to be known about the matter. The second explanation was soon found to be quite inadequate to deal with all the varied phases of the phenomena, and to be contradicted by many well-known facts. For example, wild rabbits are always of grey or brown tints well suited for concealment among grass and fern. But when these rabbits are domesticated, without any change of climate or food, they vary into white or black, and these varieties may be multiplied to any extent, forming white or black races. Exactly the same thing has occurred with pigeons; and in the case of rats and mice, the white variety has not been shown to be at all dependent on alteration of climate, food, or other external conditions. In many cases the wings of an insect not only assume the exact tint of the bark or leaf it is accustomed to rest on, but the form and veining of the leaf or the exact rugosity of the bark is imitated; and these detailed modifications cannot be reasonably imputed to climate or to food, since in many cases the species does not feed on the substance it resembles, and, when it does, no reasonable connection can be shown to exist between the supposed cause and the effect produced. It was reserved for the theory of Natural Selection to solve all these problems, and many others which were not at first supposed to be directly connected with them. To make these latter intelligible, it will be necessary to give a sketch of the whole series of phenomena which may be classed under the head of useful or protective resemblances.

Concealment more or less complete is useful to many animals, and absolutely essential to some. Those which have numerous enemies from which they cannot escape by rapidity of motion, find safety in concealment. Those which prey upon others must also be so constituted as not to alarm them by their presence or their approach, or they would soon die of hunger. Now it is remarkable in how many cases nature gives this boon to the animal, by coloring it with such tints as may best serve to enable it to escape from its enemies or to entrap its prey. Desert animals, as a rule, are desert-colored. The lion is a typical example of this, and must be almost invisible when crouched upon the sand or among desert rocks and stones. Antelopes are all more or less sandy-colored. The camel is preëminently so. The Egyptian cat and the Pampas cat are sandy or earth-colored. The Austrian kangaroos are of the same tints, and the original color of the wild horse is supposed to have been a sandy or clay color.

The desert birds are still more remarkably protected by their assimilative hues. The stonechats, the larks, the quails, the goatsuckers, and the grouse, which abound in the North African and Asiatic deserts, are all tinted and mottled, so as to resemble, with wonderful accuracy, the average color and aspect of the soil in the district they inhabit. The Rev. H. Tristram, in his account of the ornithology of North Africa in the first volume of the "Ibis," says:—"In the desert, where neither trees, brushwood, nor even undulation of the surface afford the slightest protection from its foes, a modification of color which shall be assimilated to that of the surrounding country is absolutely necessary. Hence, without exception, the upper plumage of every bird, whether lark, chat, sylvian, or sand grouse, and also the fur of all the smaller mammals, and the skin of all the snakes and lizards, is of one uniform isabelline or sand color." After the testimony of so able an observer, it is unnecessary to adduce further examples of the protective colors of desert animals.

Almost equally striking are the cases of arctic animals possessing the white color that best conceals them upon snowfields and icebergs. The polar bear is the only bear that is white, and it lives constantly among snow and ice. The arctic fox, the ermine, and the alpine have change to white in winter only, because in summer white would be more conspicuous than any other color, and therefore a danger rather than a protection; but the American polar hare, inhabiting regions of almost perpetual snow, is white all the year round. Other animals inhabiting the same Northern regions do not, however, change color. The sable is a good example, for throughout the severity of a Siberian winter it retains the rich brown fur. But its habits are such that it does not need the protection of color, for it is said to be able to subsist on fruits and berries in winter, and to be so active upon the trees as to catch small birds among the branches. So also the woodchuck of Canada has a dark-brown fur; but then it lives in burrows, and frequents river banks, catching fish and small animals that live in or near the water.

Among birds the ptarmigan is a fine example of protective coloring. Its summer plumage so exactly harmonizes with the lichen-colored stones among which it delights to sit, that a person may walk through a flock of them without seeing a single bird; while in winter its white plumage is an almost equal protection. The snow-bunting, the jerfalcon, and the snowy owl are also white-colored birds inhabiting the arctic regions, and there can be little doubt but that their coloring is, to some extent, protective.

Nocturnal animals supply us with equally good illustrations. Mice, rats, bats, and moles possess the least conspicuous of hues, and must be quite invisible at times when any light color would be instantly seen. Owls and goatsuckers are of those dark mottled tints that will assimilate with bark and lichen, and thus protect them during the day, and at the same time be inconspicuous in the dusk.

It is only in the tropics, among forests which never lose their foliage, that we find whole groups of birds whose chief color is green. The parrots are the most striking example, but we have also a group of green pigeons in the East; and the barbets, leaf-thrushes, bee-eaters, white-eyes, turacos, and several smaller groups, have so much green in their plumage as to tend greatly to conceal them among the foliage.

The conformity of tint which has been so far shown to exist between animals and their habitations is of a somewhat general character; we will now consider the cases of more especial adaptation. If the lion is enabled by his sandy color readily to conceal himself by merely crouching down upon the desert, how, it may be asked, do the elegant markings of the tiger, the jaguar, and the other large cats agree with this theory? We reply that these are generally cases of more or less special adaptation. The tiger is a jungle animal and hides himself among the tufts of grass or of bamboos, and in these positions the vertical stripes with which his body is adorned must so assimilate with the vertical stems of the bamboo, as to assist greatly in concealing him from his approaching prey. How remarkable it is, that, besides the lion and tiger, almost all the other large cats are arboreal in their habits, and almost all have ocellated or spotted skins, which must certainly tend to conceal them with a back, ground of foliage; while the one exception, the puma, has an ashy brown uniform fur, and has the habit of clinging so closely to a limb of a tree while waiting for his prey to pass beneath as to be hardly distinguishable from the bark!

Among birds, the ptarmigan, already mentioned, must be considered a remarkable case of special adaptation. Another is a South American goatsucke (*Caprimulgus rupestris*), which rests in the bright sunshine on little bare rocky islets in the Upper Rio Negro, where its unusually light colors so closely resemble the rock and sand, that it can scarcely be detected till trodden upon.

The Duke of Argyll, in his "Reign of Law," has pointed out the admirable adaptation of the colors of the woodcock to its protection. The various browns and yellows and pale ash color that occur in fallen leaves are all reproduced in its plumage, so that when, according to its habit, it rests upon the ground under trees, it is almost impossible to detect it. In snipes the colors are modified so as to be equally in harmony with the prevalent forms and colors of marshy vegetation.

Reptiles offer us many similar examples. The most arboreal lizards, the iguanas, are as green as the leaves they feed upon, and the slender whip-snakes are rendered almost invisible as they glide among the foliage by a similar coloration. How difficult it is sometimes to catch sight of the little green tree-frogs sitting on the leaves of a small plant enclosed in a glass case in the Zoological Gardens! yet how much better concealed must they be among the fresh green damp foliage of a marshy forest! There is a North American frog found on lichen-covered rocks and walls' which is so colored as exactly to resemble them, and as long as it remains quiet would certainly escape detection. Some of the geckos which cling motionless on the trunks of trees in the tropics are of such curiously marbled colors as to match exactly with the bark they rest upon.

In every part of the tropics there are tree-snakes that twist among boughs and shrubs, or lie coiled up on the dense masses of foliage. These are of many distinct groups, and comprise both venomous and harmless genera; but almost all of them are of a beautiful green color, sometimes more or less adorned with white or dusky bands and spots. There can be no doubt but that this color is doubly useful to them, since it will tend to conceal them from their enemies, and will lead their prey to approach them unconscious of danger. Dr. Gunther informs us that there is only one genus of true arboreal snakes (*Eipsas*), whose colors are rarely green; but are of various shades of black, brown, and olive, and these are all nocturnal reptiles, and, there can be little doubt, conceal themselves during the day in holes, so that the green protective tint would be useless to them, and they accordingly retain the more usual reptilian hues.

Fishes present similar instances. Many flat fish, as for example the flounder and the skate, are exactly the color of the gravel or sand on which they habitually rest. Among the marine flower gardens of an Eastern coral reef, the fishes present every variety of gorgeous color, while the river fish even of the tropics rarely, if ever, have gay or conspicuous markings. A very curious case of this kind of adaptation occurs in the sea horses (*Hippocampus*) of Australia, some of which bear long foliaceous appendages resembling seaweed, and are of a brilliant red color; and they are known to live among seaweed of the same hue; so that when at rest they must be quite invisible. They are now in the aquarium of the Zoological Society some slender green pipe-fish which fasten themselves to any object at the bottom by their prehensile tails, and float about with the current, looking exactly like some simple cylindrical algæ.

It is, however, in the insect world that this principle of the adaptation of animals to their environment is most fully and strikingly developed. In order to understand how general this is, it is necessary to enter somewhat into details, as we shall thereby be better able to appreciate the significance of the still more remarkable phenomena we shall presently have to discuss. It seems to be in proportion to their sluggish motions or the absence of other means of defense, that insects possess the protective coloring. In the tropics there are thousands of species of insects which rest during the day clinging to the bark of dead or fallen trees; and the greater portion of these are delicately mottled with grey and brown tints, which though symmetrically disposed and infinitely varied, yet blend so completely the usual colors of the bark, that, at two or three feet distance, they are quite undistinguishable. In some cases, a species is known to frequent only one species of tree. This is the case with the common South American long-horned beetle (Onschocerus scorpio), which, Mr. Bates informs us, is found only on a rough-barked tree, called Tapiriba, on the Amazon. It is very abundant, but so exactly does it resemble the bark in color and rugosity, and so closely does it cling to the branches, that until it moves it is absolutely invisible. An allied species (*O. concentricus*) is found only at Pará on a distinct species of tree, the bark of which it resembles with equal accuracy. Both these insects are abundant, and we may fairly conclude that the protection they derive from this strange concealment is at least one of the causes that enables the race to flourish.

Many of the species of Cicindela, or tiger beetle, will illustrate this mode of protection. Our common Cicindela campestris frequents grassy banks, and is of a beautiful green color, while C. maritima, which is found only on sandy sea-shores, is of a pale bronzy yellow, so as to be almost invisible. A great number of the species found by Mr. Wallace in the Malay islands are similarly protected. The beautiful Cicindela gloriosa, of a very deep velvety green color, was only taken upon wet mossy stones in the bed of a mountain stream, where it was with the greatest difficulty detected. A large brown species (*C. heros*) was found chiefly on dead leaves in forest paths; and one which was never seen, except on the wet mud of salt marshes, was of a glossy olive so exactly the color of the mud as only to be distinguished when the sun shone, by its shadow! Where the sandy beach was coralline and nearly white, he found a very pale Cicindela; wherever it was volcanic and black, a dark species of the same genus was sure to be met with.

There are in the East small beetles of the family Buprestidæ which generally rest on the midrib of a leaf; and the naturalist often hesitates before picking them off, so closely do they resemble pieces of bird's dung. Kirby and Spence mention the small beetle Onthophilus sulcatus as being like the seed of an umbelliferous plant; and another small weevil, which is much persecuted by predatory beetles of the genus Harpalus, is of the exact color of loamy soil, and was found to be particularly abundant in loam pits. Mr. Bates mentions a small beetle (Chlamys pitula) which was undistinguishable by the eye from the dung of caterpillars, while some of the Cassidæ, from their hemispherical forms and pearly gold color, resemble glittering dew-drops upon the leaves.

A number of our small brown and speckled weevils, at the approach of any object, roll off the leaf they are sitting on, at the same time drawing in their legs and antennæ, which fit so perfectly into cavities for their reception, that the insect becomes a mere oval brownish lump, which it is hopeless to look for among the similarly colored little stones and earth pellets among which it lies motionless.

The distribution of color in butterflies and moths respectively is very instructive from this point of view. The former have all their brilliant coloring on the upper surface of all four wings, while the under surface is almost always soberly colored, and often very dark and obscure. The moths, on the contrary, have generally their chief color on the hind wings only, the upper wings being of dull, sombre, and often imitative tints, and these generally conceal the hind wings when the insects are in repose. This arrangement of the colors is therefore eminently protective, because the butterfly always rests with his wings raised so as to conceal the dangerous brilliancy of his upper surface. It is probable that if we watched their habits sufficiently we should find the under surface of the wings of butterflies very frequently imitative and protective. Mr. T. W. Wood has pointed out that the little orange-tip butterfly often rests in the evening on the green and white flower heads of an umbelliferous plant, and that, when observed in this position, the beautiful green and white mottling of the under surface completely assimilates with the flower heads, and renders the creature very difficult to be seen. It is probable that the rich dark coloring of the under side of our peacock, tortoise-shell, and red-admiral butterflies answers a similar purpose.

Two curious South American butterflies that always settle on the trunks of trees (Gynecia dirce and Callizona acesta) have the under surface curiously striped and mottled, and when viewed obliquely must closely assimilate with the appearance of the furrowed bark of many kinds of trees. But the most wonderful and undoubted case of protective resemblance in a butterfly which we have ever seen is that of the common Indian Kallima inachis, and its Malayan ally, Kallima paralekta. The upper surface of these insects is very striking and showy, as they are of a large size, and are adorned with a broad band of rich orange on a deep bluish ground. The under side is very variable in color, so that out of fifty specimens no two can be found exactly alike, but every one of them will be of some shade of ash or brown or ochre, such as are found among dead, dry, or decaying leaves. The apex of the upper wings is produced into an acute point, a very common form in the leaves of tropical shrubs and trees, and the lower wings are also produced into a short, narrow tail. Between these two points runs a dark curved line exactly representing the midrib of a leaf, and from this radiate on each side a few oblique lines, which serve to indicate the lateral veins of a leaf. These marks are more clearly seen on the outer portion of the base of the wings, and on the inner side towards the middle and apex, and it is very curious to observe how the usual marginal and transverse striæ of the group are here modified and strengthened so as to become adapted for an imitation of the venation of a leaf. We come now to a still more extraordinary part of the imitation, for we find representations of leaves in every stage of decay, variously blotched and mildewed and pierced with holes, and in many cases irregularly covered with powdery black dots gathered into patches and spots, so closely resembling the various kinds of minute fungi that grow on dead leaves, that it is impossible to avoid thinking, at first sight, that the butterflies themselves have been attacked by real fungi.

But this resemblance, close as it is, would be of little use if the habits of the insect did not accord with it. If the butterfly sat upon leaves or upon flowers, or opened its wings so as to expose the upper surface, or exposed and moved its head and antennæ as many other butterflies do, its disguise would be of little avail. We might be sure, however, from the analogy of many other cases, that the habits of the insect are such as still further to aid its deceptive garb; but we are not obliged to make any such supposition, since the present writer has himself had the good fortune to observe scores of Kalama paralekta, in Sumatra, and to capture many of them, and can vouch for the accuracy of the following details. These butterflies frequent dry forests, and fly very swiftly. They were never seen to settle on a flower or a green leaf, but were many times suddenly lost sight of in a bush or tree of dead leaves. On such occasions they were generally searched for in vain, for while gazing intently at the very spot where one had disappeared, it would often suddenly dart out, and again vanish twenty or fifty yards further on. On one or two occasions the insect was detected reposing; and it could then be seen how completely it assimilates itself to the surrounding leaves. It sits on a nearly upright twig, the wings fitting closely back to back, concealing the antennæ and head, which are drawn up between their bases. The little tails of the hind wing touch the branch, and form a perfect stalk to the leaf, which is supported in its place by the claws of the middle pair of feet, which are slender and inconspicuous. The irregular outline of the wings gives exactly the perspective effect of a shrivelled leaf. We thus have size, color, form, markings, and habits, all combining together to produce a disguise which may be said to be absolutely perfect; and the protection which it affords is sufficiently indicated by the abundance of the individuals that possess it.

We need not adduce any more examples to show how important are the details of form and of coloring in animals, and that their very existence may often depend upon their being by these means concealed from their enemies. This kind of protection is found apparently in every class and order, for it has been noticed wherever we can obtain sufficient knowledge of the details of an animal's life-history. It varies in degree from the mere absence of conspicuous color or a general harmony with the prevailing tints of nature, up to such a minute and detailed resemblance to inorganic or vegetable structures as to realize the talisman of the fairy tale, and to give its possessor the power of rendering itself invisible.

We will now endeavor to show how these wonderful resemblances have most probably been brought about. Returning to the higher animals, let us consider the remarkable fact of the rarity of white coloring in the mammalia or birds of the temperate or tropical zones in a state of nature. There is not a single white land-bird or quadruped in Europe, except the few arctic or alpine species to which white is a protective color. Yet in many of these creatures there seems to be no inherent tendency to avoid white, for directly they are domesticated white varieties arise and appear to thrive as well as others. We have white mice and rats, white cats, horses, dogs, and cattle, white poultry, pigeons, turkeys, and ducks, and white rabbits. Some of these animals have been domesticated for a long period, others only for a few centuries; but in almost every case in which an animal has been thoroughly domesticated, parti-colored and white varieties are produced and become permanent.

It is also well known that animals in a state of nature produce white varieties occasionally. Blackbirds, starlings, and crows are occasionally seen white, as well as elephants, deer, tigers, hares, moles, and many other animals; but in no case is a permanent white race produced. Now there are no statistics to show that the normal-colored parents produce white offspring oftener under domestication than in a state of nature, and we have no right to make such an assumption if the facts can be accounted for without it. But if the colors of animals do really, in the various instances already adduced, serve for their concealment and preservation, then white, or any other conspicuous color, must be hurtful, and must in most cases shorten an animal's life. A white rabbit would be more surely the prey of hawk or buzzard and the white mole, or field mouse, could not long escape from the vigilant owl. So, also, any deviation from those tints best adapted to conceal a carnivorous animal would render the pursuit of its prey much more difficult, would place it at a disadvantage among its fellows, and in a time of scarcity would probably cause it to starve to death. On the other hand, if an animal spreads from a temperate into an arctic district, the conditions are changed. During a large portion of the year, and just when the struggle for existence is most severe, white is the prevailing tint of nature, and dark colors will be the most conspicuous. The white varieties will now have an advantage; they will escape from their enemies or will secure food, while their brown companions will be devoured or will starve: and, as "like produces like" is the established rule in nature, the white race will become permanently established; and dark varieties, when they occasionally appear, will soon die out from their want of adaptation to their environment. In each case the fittest will survive, and a race will be eventually produced adapted to the conditions in which it lives.

We have here an illustration of the simple and effectual means by which animals are brought into harmony with the rest of nature. That slight amount of variability in every species which we often look upon as something accidental or abnormal, or so insignificant as to be hardly worthy of notice, is yet the foundation of all those wonderful and harmonious resemblances which play such an important part in the economy of nature. Variation is generally very small in amount, but it is all that is required, because the change in the external conditions to which an animal is subject is generally very slow and intermittent. When these changes have taken place too rapidly, the result has often been the extinction of species; but the general rule is, that climatal and geological changes go on slowly, and the slight but continual variations, in the color, form, and structure of all animals, has furnished individuals adapted to these changes, and who have become the progenitors of modified races. Rapid multiplication, incessant slight variation, and survival of the fittest—these are the laws which ever keep the organic world in harmony with the inorganic, and with itself. These are the laws which we believe have produced all the cases of protective resemblance already adduced, as well as those still more curious examples we have yet to bring before our readers.

It must always be borne in mind that the more wonderful examples, in which there is not only a general but a special resemblance—as in the walking leaf, the mossy phasma, and the leaf-winged butterfly—represent those few instances in which the process of modification has been going on during an immense series of generations. They all occur in the tropics, where the conditions of existence are the most favorable, and where climatic changes have for long periods been hardly perceptible. In most of them, favorable variations both of color, form, structure, and instinct or habit, must have occurred to produce the perfect adaptation we now behold. All these are known to vary; and favorable variations, when not accompanied by others that were unfavorable, would certainly survive. At one time a little step might be made in this direction, at another time in that—a change of conditions might sometimes render useless that which it had taken ages to produce—great and sudden physical modifications might often produce the extinction of a race just as it was approaching perfection, and a hundred checks of which we can know nothing may have retarded the progress towards perfect adaptation; so that we can hardly wonder at the few cases in which a result has been attained which is shown to be successful by the abundance and wide diffusion of the creatures so protected.

It is as well here to reply to an objection that will no doubt occur to many readers, that if protection is so useful to all animals, and so easily brought about by variation and survival of the fittest, there ought to be no conspicuously colored creatures; and they will perhaps ask how we account for the brilliant birds, and painted snakes, and gorgeous insects that occur abundantly all over the world. It will be advisable to answer this question rather fully, in order that we may be prepared to understand the phenomena of "mimicry," which it is the special object of this paper to illustrate and explain.

The slightest observation of the life of animals will show us that they escape from their enemies and obtain food in an infinite variety of ways; and that their varied habits and instincts are in every case adapted to the conditions of their existence. The porcupine and hedgehog have a defensive armor that saves them from the attacks of most animals. The tortoise is not injured by the conspicuous colors of his shell, because that shell is in most cases an effectual protection to him. The skunks of North America find safety in their power of emitting an unbearably offensive odor; the beaver in its aquatic habits and solidly constructed abode. In some cases the chief danger to an animal occurs at one particular period of its existence, and if that is guarded against, its numbers can easily be maintained. This is the case with many birds, the eggs and young of which are especially obnoxious to danger, and we find accordingly a variety of curious contrivances to protect them. We have nests carefully concealed, hung from the slender extremities of grass or boughs over water, or placed in the hollow of a tree with a very small opening. When these precautions are successful, so many more individuals will be reared than can possibly find food during the least favorable seasons, that there will always be a number of weakly and inexperienced young birds who will fall a prey to the enemies of the race, and thus render necessary for the stronger and healthier individuals no other safeguard than their strength and activity. The instincts most favorable to the production and rearing of offspring will in these cases be most important, and the survival of the fittest will act so as to keep up and advance those instincts, while other causes which tend to modify color and marking may continue their action almost unchecked.

It is perhaps in insects that we may best study the varied means by which animals are defended or concealed. One of the uses of the phosphorescence with which many insects are furnished is probably to frighten away their enemies; for Kirby and Spence state that a ground beetle (Carabus) has been observed running round and round a luminous centipede as if afraid to attack it. An immense number of insects have stings, and some stingless ants of the genus Polyrachis are armed with strong and sharp spines on the back, which must render them unpalatable to many of the smaller insectivorous birds. Many beetles of the family Curculionidæ have the wing cases and other external parts so excessively hard, that they cannot be pinned without first drilling a hole to receive the pin, and it is probable that all such find a protection in this excessive hardness. Great numbers of insects hide themselves among the petals of flowers, or in the cracks of barks and timber; and finally, extensive groups and even whole orders have a more or less powerful and disgusting smell and taste, which they either possess permanently, or can emit at pleasure. The attitudes of some insects may protect them, as the habit of turning up the tail by the harmless rove-beetles (Staphylinidæ) no doubt leads other animals, besides children, to the belief that they can sting. The curious attitude assumed by the sphinx caterpillars is probably a safeguard, as well as the blood-red tentacles which can suddenly be thrown out from the neck, by the caterpillars of all the true swallow-tailed butterflies.

It is among the groups that possess some of these varied kinds of protection in a high degree, that we find the greatest amount of conspicuous color, or at least the most complete absence of protective imitation. The stinging Hymenoptera, wasps, bees, and hornets, are, as a rule, very showy and brilliant insects, and there is not a single instance recoeded in which any one of them is colored so as to resemble a vegetable or imitate substance. The Chrysididæ, or golden wasps, which do not sting, possess as a substitute the power of rolling themselves up into a ball, which is almost as hard and polished as if really made of metal—and they are all adorned with the most gorgeous colors.

Here, then, with our very imperfect knowledge of the life-history of animals, we are able to see that there are widely varied modes by which they may obtain protection from their enemies or concealment from their prey. Some of these seem to be so complete and effectual as to answer all the wants of the race, and lead to the maintenance of the largest possible population. When this is the case, we can well understand that no further protection derived from a modification of color can be of the slightest use, and the most brilliant hues may be developed without any prejudicial effect upon the species. On some of the laws that determine the development of color something may be said presently. It is now merely necessary to show that concealment by obscure or imitative tints is only one out of very many ways by which animals maintain their existence; and having done this we are prepared to consider the phenomena of "mimicry."

It has been long known to entomologists that certain insects bear a strange external resemblance to others belonging to distinct genera, families, or even orders, and with which they have no real affinity whatever. The fact, however, appears to have been generally considered as dependent upon some unknown law of "analogy"—some system of nature or "general plan"—which had guided the Creator in designing the myriads of insect forms, which we could never hope to understand. In only one case does it appear that the resemblance was thought to be useful, and to have been designed as a means to a definite and intelligible purpose. The flies of the genus Volucella enter the nests of bees to deposit their eggs, so that their larvæ may feed upon the larvæ of the bees, and these flies are each wonderfully like the bee on which it is parasitic. Kirby and Spence believed that this resemblance or "mimicry" was for the express purpose of protecting the flies from the attacks of the bees, and the connection is so evident that it was hardly possible to avoid this conclusion. The resemblance, however, of moths to butterflies or to bees, of beetles to wasps, and of locusts to beetles, has been many times noticed by eminent writers; but scarcely ever till within the last few years does it appear to have been considered that these resemblances had any special purpose, or were of any direct benefit to the insects themselves. In this respect they were looked upon as accidental, as instances of the "curious analogies" in nature which must be wondered at but which could not be explained. Recently, however, these instances have been greatly multiplied; the nature of the resemblances has been more carefully studied, and it has been found that they are often carried out into such details as almost to imply a purpose of deceiving the observer. The phenomena, moreover, have been shown to follow certain definite laws, which again all indicate their dependence on the more general law of the "survival of the fittest," or "the preservation of favored races in the struggle for life." It will, perhaps, be as well here to state what these laws or general conclusions are, and then to give some account of the facts which support them.

The first law is, that in an overwhelming majority of cases of mimicry, the animals (or the groups) which resemble each other inhabit the same country, the same district, and in most cases are to be found together on the very same spot.

The second law is, that these resemblances are not indiscriminate, but are limited to certain groups, which in every case are abundant in species and individuals, and can often be ascertained to have some special protection.

The third law is, that the species which resemble or "mimic" these dominant groups, are comparatively less abundant in individuals, and are oftener very rare.

[*To be Continued.*]

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CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5¦ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1¦ PHILADELPHIA.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
8 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22¦ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
2	Pinch Bars.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Shipping Boxes.
7	Flat Cars.
130	Railroad Chairs.
25,000	pounds Railroad Chairs.
1	Push Car Frame.
2	Crow's Feet.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Track Gauge.
9,560	pounds Railroad Iron.
1	Locomotive and Tender.
1	Locomotive.
1	Head-light Locomotive
14	Coupling Links.
4	Spike Mauls.
2	Spike Punches.
586	pounds Car Springs.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
280	pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½	miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn-Tables.
625	Cross Ties.
1	Fire Tongs.
2	Push Car Wheels.
2	Screw Wrenches.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
3	Hand Cars.
1	Push Car.

This sale will not include the bridge over the Boca Chica.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. G. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
8 20 4t in charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage,—

72,000	Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000	Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000	Uniform Hats.
50,000	Ostrich Feathers.
50,000	Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000	Forage Caps.
3,111	Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000	Uniform Jackets.
8,451	Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328	Knit Jackets.
18,680	Lined Sack Coats.
66,212	Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000	Overalls.
6,000	Stable Frocks.
89,425	Knit Shirts.
6,945	Knit Drawers.
20,000	Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000	Worsted Sashes.
282	Pairs Boots.
16,653	Pairs Bootees.
12,880	Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,000	Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000	Haversacks.
50,000	Knapsacks.
25,000	Rubber Blankets.
63,500	Woollen Blankets.
20,000	Pick Axes.
15,400	Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4000 tin cups,
2500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8100 ft. coil chain,
90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
110 wagon saddle-trees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 ft. linen hose,
200 ft. gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,
100 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
546 lbs. sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,
39 lbs. iodide potassa,
300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
56 lbs. cream tartar.

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, August 24th, 1867, to restore to its original condition eleven hundred and fifteen (1115) feet, more or less, of "Willow Grove Avenue," Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the grounds formerly occupied by the United States Government in connection with the "Mower" Hospital.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Repairs to Willow Grove avenue."

By order of Brevet Major-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
8 19 5t Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 mw 3m*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21t PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 mw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310 mwf

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope: at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazelton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·.. A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M. and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., Leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General agent Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·80

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·06 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M. Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET

And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6tf

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 24
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, August 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 31
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, September 7
ETNA	Wednesday, September 11

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, (1076 tons,) Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 24th, from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port August 17.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 24, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, August 20 at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

---

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 2 6m VANKIRK & CO

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

SHERIDAN.

WINCHESTER AND NEW ORLEANS.

With trumpet's cry and roll of drums,
This way the tide of battle comes;
All the vast spaces of the hills
The thunder of the cannon fills;
Nearer it comes! And who are these,
Like broken waves of stormy seas,
Long lines of shattered blue, that meet
In rout, confusion, and defeat?
Up the long road the columns fly,
And still the fierce triumphant cry
Pursues, and yon dark cloud of gray
Comes surely, swiftly on this way,
Its rolling thunder louder grows,
Its deadly lightning leaps and glows,
And these who fly—our friends, and those who
chase—our foes.

Now, for that crushed and ruined host
Is victory forever lost!
Northward it flies, and Northward comes
The roll of Early's Rebel drums;
Our banners in his ranks are flying;
His march is on our dead and dying;
Northward he comes, and who shall stay,
His swift, resistless lines of gray?

But one stern face is Southward set;
But one man is not beaten yet;
Not *yet*, though all besides should fly,
Not *yet*, though faithless victory
Perches on Rebel flags forever—
The corps is whipped—the General, never!
Lo! 'tis an army that hath fled,
And none are heroes but the dead,
When riding down the Valley far
He brought a soul into the War.
Swift came the trampling steed, more swift
The rider's spirit; as he came
His voice went forth before his sword,
And slew the fears of men with shame.
Then when he met the mighty rout,
What was his order?—"FACE ABOUT!"
As flame through flame the order ran;
Southward they faced, yea! every man
Faced South—then cheered for SHERIDAN.

Ah! right well Jubal Early knew
Who hurled that avalanche of blue;
He knew whose hand had turned the flight,
And struck full in the face his van;
Too well he'd felt in many a fight
The strong right arm of Sheridan.

And he who led our legions onward,
And bore their darkened banners sunward,
Not less in peace than war was great,
But as he marched an army, ruled a State—
Straightforward, pausing not, nor turning,
All his great soul within him burning,
To do the right thing, and to do it well.
What mattered it to him who should oppose?
He loved his country better than his place,
And those who hated *her*—he held his foes.

This was your crime, O Sheridan! that you
When bad men traded in their country's sin,
Maintained her honor, and enforced the right
To hold the victory you fought to win.
Defeated? Yes, but glorious such defeat.
Conquered? Ay, only when the Right is slain,
Thou art become a principle to us,
And as a principle shalt rise again.
I know that Truth shall triumph. Not in vain
Men suffer in her cause; thy name shall be
The rallying cry of millions who maintain
High in the stars the banner of the free.
Thy country's foes may boast they overcame,
But thine the glory is—their's the eternal
shame.— *N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Athletics of Philadelphia vs. Mutuals of New York.

Some four or five thousand people, including a great many ladies, assembled yesterday afternoon on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., for the purpose of witnessing the contest between the Mutual and Athletic Clubs. The defeat of the Unions on Monday by the Athletics had been accomplished evidently more by the poor playing of the Morrisania nine than by the good playing of the Philadelphians, and the Mutuals thus far this season had shown that they possessed a steady strength, which, under proper rulings, would render them almost invincible. From these facts, therefore, it was adjudged by many that the game would result favorably to the Mutuals; and such, in fact, did it promise up to the end of the seventh inning, when the game stood 14 to 11 in their favor. Peters then began to increase the speed of his pitching, and the consequence was passed balls and called balls, which told against the Mutuals; a bad muff by Pike, and a poor, thoughtless play—in throwing badly to second base after a beautiful stop, to catch a man dodging between second and third, when two hands were out and there was abundance of time to throw to first and finish the strike—also by Pike, and a poor attempt by Devyr, Pike, and Jewett to catch Berry, dodging between home and third, allowing the Athletics to run up a score of seven runs, thus gaining a lead which eventually won for them the game. Martin was put in to pitch after the seven runs had been made, but this change came entirely too late. Peters pitched very nicely, and the Athletics were entitled to not more than half a dozen runs at the very most off of hits against his pitching, as muffed balls and wild throws told more severely against the Mutuals than did the batting of the Athletics. The Mutuals, with such an excellent change of pitchers in their nine, should not allow their young player to tire himself out before they changed him, and it is to be hoped that hereafter they will profit by the experience of the past. The changing of Pike and Waterman in the early part of the game did not prove very beneficial, and it was soon found necessary to give them back the positions they have held in the nine during the past few games. Of the individual playing but little need be said, as no one did anything particularly brilliant. Fisler, however, really deserves mention for his quiet and unerring play in his position. McBride, for his untiring energy in knocking foul balls, with the evident intention of tiring out the pitcher, also deserves mention. Mr. Grum in his umpiring sustained his reputation for impartiality; but he was too lenient both with the pitchers and the strikers. He enforced rule twenty-one as it should be enforced. He required the strikers on taking the bat to stand on the line, and they did so. He did not wait until the ball was hit and then give the "Western country" decision, "no strike;" and in this he showed the possession of common sense.

The score of the game is as follows:—

ATHLETICS.				MUTUALS.			
Players.	O	R.	L.	*Players.*	O.	R.	L.
Kleinfelder, 1st b.	2	2	2	Pike, l. f.	2	2	1
McBride, p.	2	3	1	C. Hunt, c. f.	3	2	0
Reach, 2d b.	3	3	0	Bearman, 1st b.	5	0	0
Wilkins, s. s.	5	1	0	Peters, p.	5	1	0
Fisler, 3d b.	4	1	1	Waterman, 3d b.	1	3	2
Sensenderfer, l. f.	1	2	3	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	3	0
Berry, c. f.	4	2	0	Jewett, c.	3	2	0
Radcliff, c.	2	2	2	Martin, r. f.	3	2	0
Cuthbert, r. f.	4	2	0	Devyr, s. s.	2	1	1
Total	27	18	9	Total	27	16	4

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic—Runs	3	4	3	0	0	0	1	7	0—18
Left on bases	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	2—9
Mutual—Runs	5	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	2—16
Left on bases	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Fair fly catches—Kleinfelder, 1; McBride, 1; Reach, 1; Wilkins, 1; Sensenderfer, 2; Cuthbert, 2—Total, 8. Pike, 1; Waterman, 1; Hatfield, 2; Devyr, 1—Total, 4.

Foul fly catches—Kleinfelder, 1; McBride, 1; Fisler, 1; Radcliff, 3.—Total, 6. Jewett, 3.

Foul bound catches—Radcliff, 1. Jewett, 3.

Balls fielded to first—By Kleinfelder, 1; Reach, 2; Wilkins, 2; Fisher, 1; Cuthbert, 1—Total, 7. Pike, 4; Peters, 1; Hatfield, 3; Devyr, 3—Total, 11. To second—By Wilkins, 1; Radcliff, 1; Cuthbert, 1—Total, 3. By Pike, 1; Hatfield, 1; Jewett, 1—Total, 3. Touched between home and first—Peters by McBride.

Struck out—Wilkins, 1; Bern, 1; Bearman, 1.

Bases on balls—Athletic, 5 times; 7 bases. Mutual, 2 times; 2 bases.

Balls called—On Peters, 31; on McBride, 14.

Scorers—Messrs. Benson and Dongan.

Umpire—Mr. Grum, of the Eckford Club.

Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE QUESTION OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

It is Defeated in Michigan.

The proposition before the Michigan Constitutional Convention to submit separately to the people the question of Woman Suffrage, was defeated by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Barber, Blackman, Case, Chapin, Chapman, Daniells, Duncan, Duncombe, Elliott, Farmer, Ferris, Giddings, Hixson, Miller, Lovell, Murray, Ninde, Norris, Purcell, Sawyer, Sheaver, Stockwell, Stoughton, Tyler, Utley, White, Willard, Winser, and Withey—29.

Nays—Messrs. Andrews, Bradley, Brown, Cooledge, Conger, Crocker, Desmoyers, Divine, Germain, Henderson, Holmes, Huston, Kinney, Lawrence, Leach, Longyear, Luce, McClelland, McConnell, Morton, Mussey, Musgrove, Richmond, Sheldon, T. G. Smith, Thompson, Van Valkenburgh, Walker, P. D. Warner, M.C. Watkins, Winans, Williams, Woodhouse, and Yeomans—24.

On the main question of striking the word "male" from the Constitution, the vote was—yeas, 72; nays, 46. So the fair sex in the Peninsular State are denied the ballot. It will be remembered that the Convention, sitting in Committee of the Whole, voted so decidedly in favor of extending the suffrage to women, that Mrs. Cady Stanton and Theodore Tilton pulled off their bonnet and hat, and gave them three cheers for Michigan.

Woman Suffrage in Kansas.

The female suffrage question, says the *Journal*, is making rather queer divisions in the public sentiment of the State. At Lawrence it is favored by such prominent politicians as ex-Governor Robinson, Senator Ross, and others, and is opposed by such well known business men as the Hon. E. M. Bartholow and the Hon. C. W. Babcock. Mr. Bartholow has never in any way identified himself with the political parties in this State; he is exclusively a business man, and gives no attention to politics, but he thinks he sees in female suffrage a measure fraught with much evil to society and the State, and therefore strenuously opposes it. That he represents a large number of the most substantial business men of the city and State can hardly be doubted. On the other hand, when such shrewd politicians as ex-Governor Robinson, Governor Crawford, the State officers generally, and our Congressional delegation, favor a measure of this kind, it would seem that the public sentiment of the State was drifting in that direction.

THE TROTTING HORSE DEXTER.

From Wilkes' Spirit, August 17.

This famous horse, by Hambletonian out of the black Star mare, bred by Jonathan Hawkins, sold when a colt to Mr. George Alley, trained and driven for some seasons by the late Hiram Woodruff, and more recently by Budd Doble, has become the property of Mr. Bonner, and will shortly pass into the unrivalled stable in which Lantern, the Flatbush Maid, Lady Palmer, Peerless, Young Pocahontas, and the Auburn Horse already abide. As Dexter is about to retire from the turf, it is unnecessary for us to do more than reiterate the opinions often expressed in these columns. We have long held that, take him for all in all, he was the most extraordinary trotter that ever appeared. His combination of rare qualities excelled all former experience; and we are now convinced that there is but one horse living, if there is one, that can equal him in any one point. The horse to which we refer is the well-known Auburn horse, also Mr. Bonner's property. In regard to these two horses, we had the well-considered opinion of a truly great authority, the late Hiram Woodruff, who was a king among horsemen in wisdom, experience, and sagacious intuition. He pronounced Dexter, when the little horse was but upon the threshold of his grand career, as sure to be the king of the world; and when his own footsteps were hastening down towards the cypress shades and the clods in the valley, he declared that of all he had ever driven, the Auburn Horse was the fastest. Relying upon the former of these opinions, and giving way to our own convictions, we declared long ago to Mr. Bonner that Dexter would surpass, in every way, the greatest performances that appeared in the annals of the trotting turf. And we now add that we have full faith in Hiram's latest opinion, viz., that the Auburn Horse was quite as fast, and upon straight work faster, than Dexter himself. The chesnut has not had the handling; he is comparatively raw. Yet, he could so greatly impress every man that saw him trot, and Hiram in particular, that they all declared such a rate was never seen save when old Pocahontas, the pacer, distanced Hero. Now, if such things could be done in the green tree, what could be done in the dry? But the rare value of Dexter lies in his completeness—his perfect possession of *all* qualities, any one of which is usually considered enough to make a horse famous. In another article, written in regard to a letter from an experienced turfman, we have given our opinion of Dexter. It was written before we knew of his trot at Buffalo, and that he had been purchased by Mr. Bonner. We confess, however, that we have had a strong suspicion for some time that Dexter's last race was nigh at hand. In view of all his exploits—his saddle trots, his two miles to wagon, his three-mile heats in mud; his fifth heat in harness, when lame and sore, in 2m. 24½s.; his travelling of the country through and through, and coming up as true as steel, day after day, to repeat his grand feats; his famous struggle against Ethan Allen and running mate; his 2m. 19s. on the half mile track before rendered historic by the twenty miles of Captain McGowan; and his latest performance at Buffalo [2·17¼]—we are at a loss which to select as the greatest. We praised him years ago to such an extent that some called us crazy, and now we are satisfied that we did not go far enough. We are like Colonel Clive, who, being impeached before the Commons of England for taking presents from the natives of India, said, "By ——! Mr. Speaker, considering the vast treasures that were at my disposal, I stand to-day astounded at my own moderation."

From the Turf, Field, and Farm.

The particulars of the sale of Dexter to Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, are given in our Buffalo correspondence. After performing the greatest trotting feat on record, the little wonder was secured to add to the renown of the already famous stable in which the Auburn Horse, Pocahontas, Lantern, Peerless, Lady Palmer, and Flatbush Maid are the shining lights. Dexter certainly is a marvel, and in securing him Mr. Bonner has secured a prize. He retires from the turf the hero of 2·17¼—time without parallel in annals of the trotting turf. His career has been one of brilliant surprises; and it is quite probable that his memorable record will never be eclipsed. No sooner had we installed him as the hero of one event than we are called upon to proclaim him the hero of a still greater performance. What Lexington is to the running turf, Dexter is to the trotting turf. The blind hero of Woodburn, after defeating all rivals, and compressing four miles into the brief space of seven minutes and nineteen and three-fourths seconds, retired from the race course a paragon of endurance and speed, the wonder and admiration of the age. The gallant little son of Hambletonian, after revolutionizing time, rivalling the performance of the matchless Flora Temple, so long and justly regarded as the Queen of the trotting turf, ends his public career in a blaze of glory—retires into private life the hero of the fastest race of the kind in the world, and the peerless star and marvel of the times. Dexter and Lexington—what a glorious couplet! names wholly American, and names as imperishable as our national history! As the representatives of different branches of the turf and different strains of blood, they tower to the front, stand upon the apex of fame, each exemplifying his own renown, and both the paragons of their respective types, shedding lustre upon the country in which their triumphs were won. Dexter is now in proper hands. His great power and wonderful speed are appropriately matched with the energy and enterprise of the indefatigable Bonner. Both man and horse move in the front ranks, and they correctly represent the spirit of the age.

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with SOZODONT.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2¼ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN,
No. 140 MAIN Street,
BURLINGTON, N. J.
8 21 12t

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediat possession.
W. H. STOKES,
Insurance Office,
Germantown
8 8 1m*

LATOUR OIL.

500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by
F. LAVERGNE, Agent,
No. 102 Walnut street.
8 12t*

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by

MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated School-room.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10sw13t

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16fmw18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in colleges.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President,
8 17 3w P. F. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."
O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL....................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
1231mwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street;

6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2m8p

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFI[illegible] O. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 ws [illegible]elow Eighth, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information cal at

C T YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER 6s,

Principal and Interest payable in New York in GOLD COIN.

These are 20 year bonds, having the revenues from the *Water Tax specially pledged* for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal, and also the general revenues of the city. They are offered with confidence as a first-class security, and at such a price as will net the purchaser about 9 per cent. at the present price of gold.

ALSO, ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS,

Issued for municipal purposes. To be had at a low price.

The present financial condition of the city, and other information, can be had on application to

CHARLES B. KEEN,
8 16 fmw3t] Stock Broker, No. 325 WALNUT St.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL....................$1,000,000

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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank,
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1§] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PARTIES

HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $193·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118·91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180·91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
8 16tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 8 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridges across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [8 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2trp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these Bonds and pay a difference of

$266·83 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.			
$226·83	do.	do.	5-20s o 1862.
$189·33	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$198·08	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$176·83	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$176·83	do.	do.	5-20s of '67, do.
$119·33	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40s, do.
$203·33	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$176·28	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$170·28	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 20tf DE HAVEN & BRO.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8tf Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S

TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.

A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 P. M.
Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.

Fare	$2·50,	including carriage hire.
Servants,	$1·75,	" "
Children,	$1·25,	" "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 20 6t

NEW IRON STEAMER, EDWIN FORREST, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 2d pier ab. Arch.	Leaves South Trenton.
Thursday, Au. 22, 6·30 A. M.	Thursday, Au. 22, 10 A. M.
Friday, " 23, 7 "	Friday, " 23, 10·30 "
Saturday, " 24, 7 "	Saturday, " 24, 11 "

Sunday, August 25, to Burlington and Bristol only. Leaves Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 20 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
Philadelphia.
8 4smw§p